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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL XX NO. 94— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GENERAL STRIKE THREAT IN NEW ZEALAND

TWO BURMANS SENTENCED TO DEATH

40 Persons Given Transportation For Life

TIGER ARMY REBELLION CASE

RANGOON, April 18.

Judgment has been passed in Tiger Army Rebellion Case at Prome in which of 46 accused two have been sentenced to death, twh acquitted, two sentenced to five years and the rest to transportation for life.

Of the first two Ye Gyan played a very prominent part in the no-tax campaign in Paungde subdivision in 1927 resulting in Padinbin riot which one Burman police sub-inspector was killed.—A. P.

SEVEN YOUTHS IN DACOITY TRIAL

Accused Applies For Transfer Of Case

LAHORE, April 18.

Seven Hindu youths, namely, Balmipershad, a graduate of the Forman Christian College, Amirchand, an employee of the Local Bharat Insurance Company, Dayakishan of Jammu and Bhagatram, Mangalsen, Baldevraj and Omparkarsh (students of the D. A. V. College) were produced to-day before Mr. Ramnath Luthra, Special Magistrate in the Borstal Jail to take their trial for alleged committing of a dacoity in Karani Bazar on the night of March 11 last.

Admission to the court room was by passes. Accused except Dayakishan were represented.

At the outset Dayakishan submitted an application requesting the Court to adjourn the case in order to enable him to move the High Court for the transfer of the case to some other district on the ground that the climate of Lahore did not suit him.

Since his detention in the jail he was suffering from dysentery and his weight had been reduced by 18 lbs. Accordingly the Magistrate adjourned the case till May 2.—A. P.

No Bengal Detenues Taken To Deoli

SIMLA, April 18.

The following communijue has been issued:—

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a circumstantial report in the issue of the "Hindustan Times" of April 15 that about 100 detenus from Bengal were detrained at Kotah and after refusing to move until supplied with tea were taken to Deoli in lorries. There is absolutely no truth in this report. No detenus have been transferred from Bengal to Deoli.—A. P.

Ordinary Convicts Released To Make Room For Politicals

RATNAGIRI JAIL OVER-CROWDED

(By Mail)

RATNAGIRI, April 17.

The Ratnagiri District Jail is now full with prisoners, a majority of whom are political prisoners. At the end of March there were in all 331 prisoners in the jail, including 78 prisoners brought from other jails and 153 political prisoners from the district.

As the accommodation in the jail is for 230 prisoners only and as political prisoners are still coming in the authorities released on April 10 47 ordinary prisoners before the completion of their respective terms of sentence.—A. P.

Rs. 33,000 FORFEITED TO GOVERNMENT

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

Enquiries made regarding the forfeiture by the Government of a sum of Rs. 33,000 belonging to the Gujerat Sabha show that they were in the joint account of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in the Bank of India.—A. P.

14th LADY "DICTATOR" OF GUJRAT JAILED

Volunteer Arrested For Selling Bulletins

AHMEDABAD, April 18.

A Congress volunteer was arrested to-day while distributing "Congress Bulletins" in the compound of the Collector's office. The lady, 14th "Dictator" of the Gujerat Congress Committee and six other ladies were sentenced today in connection with the celebration of the National Week.—A. P.

ALLEGED CONGRESS "DICTATOR" ACQUITTED

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

Sjt. Manzar Ali Sokha, alleged Provincial Congress "Dictator" who was being tried for taking part in the Congress activities has been acquitted by the Magistrate.—A. P.

Swadeshi Arts And Crafts Exhibition Secretary Sentenced

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The Secretary Swadeshi Arts and Crafts Exhibition has been sentenced under Section 124-A to detention till the rising of the court and fined Rs. 500 in default to three months rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Proposal For Rubber Tax?

LONDON, April 18.

The possibility of inclusion of a tax on rubber in Tuesdays budgets is envisaged by the "Morning Fost". Apart from this, budget-eve speculations follow the lines cabled earlier.—Reuter Special.

GAMA THE INDIAN WRESTLER

It is reported that Carnera, the famous boxer, has been invited by some Indian Princes to fight Gama, the famous Indian wrestler, probably each according to rules of his own game.

5 YEARS' JAIL FOR UNLICENSED REVOLVER

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Mohitchandra Maitra was today sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate as special Magistrate to five years rigorous imprisonment for possession of an unlicensed revolver under the Arms Act. The youth was arrested on 18th February with a weapon and 14 live cartridges.—A. P.

4 BRITISH SOLDIERS ON MURDER CHARGE

Jury Trial At Murree

LAHORE, April 18.

Mr. Gordon Walker, Sessions Judge, was busy the whole day hearing arguments in the jury trial of four soldiers of the 2nd Border Regiment (Muree), three of whom are charged with alleged murder of a Muslim tea seller, and the fourth with robbing him.

After Khan Sahib Kalenderali Khan, Public Prosecutor had concluded his arguments, Mr. Fearely, Counsel for defence, commenced his arguments. He had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

ID AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, April 18.

The Id festival passed off here yesterday peacefully. There were elaborate police arrangements.—A. P.

AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

Id celebrations passed off quietly in Allahabad on both the days.—A. P.

PEACEFUL ID AT DELHI.

NEW DELHI, April 18.

The second day of Bakr-Id passed off peacefully, police taking all the usual precautions.—A. P.

LOTHIAN FETED ON HIS FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY

Discovers "Unity Of Fundamental Issues" In Committee's Work

SIMLA, April 18.

A significant announcement was made to-day by Marquis of Lothian responding to his toast at the lunch given by Messrs. Tambe, Chintamani and Bakhale, members of the Franchise Committee on the occasion of the Marquis' fiftieth birthday.

Mr. Tambe proposed the toast and congratulated Marquis of Lothian. Mr. Chintamani seconding hoped that the Marquis of Lothian will return from India not grown in ideas of conservatism but of progress and that he would stand for prógress unhampered by disabling conditions and not perpetuate the strength of the stronger but support the weaker.

UNITY OF FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES.

Lord Lothian said that they had completed to-day the preliminary discussion which showed the unity of fundamental issues. (Applause).

He added: "I do not think that any greater contribution to the realisation of Mr. Chintamani's aim would be attained that at this moment by the Committee, as our Committee is composed of Englishmen, Parliamentarians of three communities of India and representatives of all and every possible interest—the worst possible principle on which to constitute any Committee, not a body of judicial, independent men but advocates of special interests—if at this moment we can arrive at unanimity we can do nothing better to give a good start to the new connstitution." (Applause).

Over fifty guests who attended the lunch included Sir Joseph Bhore, Mr. Haig and other high Government officials.—A. P.

BarbedWire Barricades In Auckland Streets

REGULAR AND AUXILIARY FORCES KEPT IN READINESS

LONDON, April 18.

Auckland.—The strike of coastal and inter-colonial seamen, arranged for April 21st will herald a general strike against the Government's emergncy legislation.

An auxiliary and regular forces are standing by in case of further rioting but police have no difficulty in moving on the crowds.

Barbed wire barricades are held in readiness to close the streets.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S CLASH OF UNEMPLOYED WITH POLICE

Reuter message of Saturday last stated that the town of Auckland was rudely disturbed by fierce rioting, which necessitated the summoning of detachments from the warship "Philomel", and in which hundreds of civilians and 23 policemen were injured and £1,00,000 damage was done.

The clash began with an outbreak of unemployed on the conclusion of a procession of Civil Servants who objected to ten per cent. salary cuts.

The looting lasted two hours, during which darkness fell all street lights having been previously smashed.

At the height of the fight police reinforcements and fire-engines were brought up but they were unable to control the situation whereupon marines were hastily summoned.

Sudden March Of "Red Shirts" To Peshawar City

DISPERSED BY LATHI CHARGE

PESHAWAR, April, 18.

There has been a sudden re-appearance of "Red Shirts" from Pabbi, over 200 of whom entered Shahi Garden close to Peshawar City marching overnight.

They had hardly collected when they were dispersed by the police with a lathi charge. There were no serious ca sualties.----A. P.

"PINKERTONS" FOR BRITAIN

C. I. D.-Cum-Civilian Organisation

LONDON, April 18.

Scotland Yard is losing some of its most cunning sleuths by the formation of a new detective agency on the Lines of the famous "Pinkertons" of America by Superintendent Cooper, one of the "Big Five" of Scotland Yard assisted by Inspector Selby, both of whom have resigned from the Yard.

It is expected that they will be joined by other officers of distinction in their premises at Regent Street, but the new organisation will not be confined to C.I.D. officers, for Cooper has worked for three months with Pinkertons, and intends embodying most of their methods, one being the employment of civilians with expert knowledge of criminology.

Cooper and Selby were the founders of Scotland Yard Flying Squad. Cooper has handled many of Scotland Yards most difficult cases in recent years.—Reuter Special.

Auction Sale Of Liquor Shops In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, April 18.

Active bidding marked the auction of country liquor shops licenses in Lucknow District which took place last week-end. The total sale for the whole of the District was Rs. 2,24,205, an increase of Rs. 1,70,977 over the figure for 1931/32 percentage of increase being ninetytwo point nine.

City shop sale was Rs. 1,76,700 as against Rs. 1,01,582 in 1931/32. The main feature of this years auction sale of country liquor shops licenses was total absence of Congress picketing.—A. P.

CHELSEA DIFFERENCES

Alex Jackson Not To Be Re-engaged

LONDON, April 18.

Chelsea are not re-engaging their Captain, Alex Jackson, the famous Scottish International winger, following several reported differences and refusal to accept new terms.

The Arsenal are in a dilema concerning heir Cup team. M. Hulme, the rightwinger, has pulled the thigh muscle, and will probably not play.

James is finally having a try out on Friday evening.—Reuter Special.

SCUFFLE BETWEEN THAKARDAS AND MUSLIMS

AHMEDABAD, April 18.

A scuffle ensued last night between some Mahomedans and Thakardas. As a result one Thakardas died. The police rushed to the spot and arrested three Mahomedans and two Thakardas.—A. P.

MOTA SINGH'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Jailed For Two And Half Years For Sedition

LAHORE, April 18.

The appeal preferred in the High Court by Master Motasingh who had been sentenced under Section 124-A. I. P. C. to two and a half years' imprisonment for delivering a speech at Jhang was dismissed to-day.

Mr. Cardon Noad, Government Advocate, arguing said that the accused preached open violence and differed from the principles of Mr. Gandhi. The accused eulogised Bhagatsingh and his companions and reproached Government.

Mr. S. B. Mehtab Singh, Counsel for appellent replying said that in his speech the appliant did not preach sedition against Government. He did not ask people to refrain from paying land revenue or doing any such act.

Mr. Justice Addison dismissed the appeal.—A. P.

Pickets In Sadhu's Garb

LIQUOR AUCTION SALES AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, April 18.

The City Excise sales were conducted to-day, huge crowds bidding resulting in realisation of 87 per cent. over last year sales. Cawnpore beats Lucknow by 11 per cent. Congressmen were not to be seen anywhere near the place of the auction.

Picketers dressed as "Sadhus" were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops, raising Congress slogans.—A. P.

MR. HAYMAN PROCEEDING ON LEAVE.

SIMLA, April 18.

Mr. A. M. Hayman is proceeding on four and a half months' leave from 2 th May. Mr. C. P. Colvin officiates as Member Railway Board, during Mr. Hayman's absence.—A. P.

Women Demand Release Of Mahatma

MADRAS, April 18.

The Women's Indian Association at its annual meeting has adopted a resolution viewing with deep concern the grave situation created by Ordinance rule and demanding immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners and the repeal of all Ordinances to restore a calm and peaceful atmosphere for the discussion and framing of a new constitution for India.—A. P.

MALAVIYA NOT GOING TO ENGLAND

BENARES, April 18.

The report of Pandit Malaviya's proposed visit to England to explain the real situation in India to the British statesmen is authoritatively contradicted. It appears that Pandit Malaviya was requested by English friends to visit England but he does not intend to leave India.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu leaves Bombay for Delhi by the Frontier Mail on April 22.—A.P.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES

Roi de Paris Wins The Race

LONDON, April 18.

The Great Metropolitan Stakes (distance 2 miles 2 furlongs) run at Epsom resulted as follows:—

Roi De Paris	1
Chelmarsh	2
Notice Board	3

Eighteen ran. Won by five lengths; three lengths separated second and third.

Starting prices were:—Hundred to eight against Roi de Paris; hundred to seven Chelmarsh and hundred to seven Notice Board.—Reuter's Special.

GANG OF JAT DACOITS ROUNDED UP

Roving Camp Complete With Barot And Barber

(By Mail.)

SURAT, April 7.

Following the information that a house belonging to a woman named Bai Somli in the village of Bhagva in the Olpad Taluka was raided by a gang of dacoits on the night of April 10, and property worth about Rs. 331 removed by them, Khan Bahadur Ismail K. Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, under instructions from Md. P. B. Wilkins, the Superintendent of Police, with the aid of 15 armed police men has been successful in rounding up and ultimately arresting a gang of 20 men of the Jat community near the village of Panjrolia, on the borders of the adjoining district of Broach.

JATS FROM JODHPUR.

It is stated that these Jats, who hail from Jodhpur State in Rajputana Agency, have been wandering for the last six months and more,

in the provinces of Deccan and Gujerat and are believed to be responsible for a number of dacoits in these provinces.

CAMP RAIDED.

Khan Bahadur Ismail Desai left Surat on the night of the 12th instant with a party of 15 armed police men and raided their camp before dawn so suddenly that not a single member of the gang was able to escape. Mr. Wilkins, the Superintendent of Police, who had simultaneously proceeded to the village of Bhagva, the scene of latest dacoity, also according to previous arrangements, joined Mr. Ismail Desai at the dacoit's camp. On a minute search of the camp the police officers found out currency notes and silver coins to the tune of Rs. 1,200/-, sewn up in the cotton mattresses, cloth and other articles worth about Rs. 800/-.

BARBER AND BALLAD SINGER.

It is interesting to note that these dacoits were moving with their wives and children, there being 20 women and 15 children in the camp, besides these there were a barber and two 'Barots' in the camp, the barber presumably, to make convenient changes in their faces to avoid detection and the 'barots' (Ballard singers) to infuse spirit in the dacoits whenever they happened to be in dejected moods following a failure in their attemtps at a dacoity.

IDENTIFICATION PARADE.

After the identification parade was held all the male members of the gang were arrested, 12 of whom are, according to police investigations, concerned in the Bhagva village dacoity and the remaining 8 Jats have been handed over to the Broach District Police and a complaint has been lodged against them by Dr. Ismail Desai under Section 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code. Investigations regarding the Bhagva village dacoity have been almost completed and the 12 accused will be placed before the Olpad Taluka Magistrate.—A. P.

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A 4588

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Public Notices

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JOINT OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS.
4791

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and of the Codicil thereto of NARAYAN SHIVSHANKAR TALPADE, late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Fanaswadi, without the Fort in the City of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai RADHABAI, alias AHILYABAI, widow of Narayan Shivshankar Talpade, the deceased abovenamed, (2) MORESHWAR NARAYAN TALPADE, (3) SUNDERRAO NARAYAN TALPADE and (4) KHANDERAO NARAYAN TALPADE, all of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitants, Executrix and Executors named in the Will of the said deceased residing at Fanaswadi without the Fort in the City of Bombay. ... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 13th day of April, 1932.
Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & Co. Petitioners' Attorneys.
4788

Public Notices.

NOTICE

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS for the half year ended 31st December, 1931, at the rate of Rs. 12/8/0 per Preference share and at the rate of Rs. 6 per Ordinary share both free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 16th May, 1932, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Saturday and 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other week days, at the registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names be on the register on FRIDAY, the 22nd April, 1932.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the shareholders on Saturday, the 14th May, 1932.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 22nd April to Saturday, the 30th April, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
M. N. KUKA.
Bombay, 18th April, 1932.
4793

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 517 of 1932.

D. DHUNJIBHOY DUBASH & CO., carrying on business at Masjid Bunder, Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
(1) HIRALAL RAMPERSAD, (2) DATTUPERSAD LACHAMANSING, (3) KUVERJI MALSI, and (4) DAMJI KARAMSI, carrying on business of partnership in the name of Hiralal Rampersad at Dana Bunder, Bombay. ... Defendants.

To,
DAMJI KARAMSI.

The 4th Defendant abovenamed.

The Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you for recovery of Rs. 5,033-5-3 with interest and costs.

You should apply to this Court within 10 days from to-day for leave to appear and defend the suit; In default the Plaintiffs will obtain a decree as stated above.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1932
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4789

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BOLOBA GANGARAM CHAVAN, otherwise known BALOBA GANGARAM CHAVAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Flower Merchant, residing at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay deceased, for the use and benefit of Krishnabai, the minor daughter of the said deceased and limited to the period of her minority.

VITHOBA BALWANT THORAT, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Flower Merchant, residing at Dadar, House No. 18, without the Fort of Bombay Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

4th day of April, 1932.
Messrs. SARNIS, GOREGAOKER & SENJIT.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4792

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1932, at 2 P.M. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

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*Hiyeiza Maru	4614	18 Apr	28 April.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr.
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	16 May
Haruna ,,	10500	.....	30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June

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(a) From Colombo.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 April	12 May
Hakone Maru	10500	11 May	28 May

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Asama Maru	22000	4 May	10 May.
Shinyo Maru	22000	15 May.	21 May.

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Havre ,,	23rd ,,	6th May
Bandai ,,	25th ,,	12th ,,
Borneo ,,	9th May	24th ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	8th June

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.
April 18th.
Poelan Roebiah, Vustug, Genoa
Clan Malcolm, Jones, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.
April 19th.
Argenfels, Viedemona Hamburg.

S.S. Poelan Roebiah—The T M Coy's steamer Poelan Roebiah arrived in harbour yesterday from Geneva with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S.S. Clan Malcolm—The G Y Coy's steamer Clan Malcolm arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Argenfels.—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Argenfels will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

BOMBAY, April 19.
1 C|o Sydney 4326 Karachi 19-4 K Nixon and Co.
3 Argenfels 3540 Karachi 19-4 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Tango Maru 4238 Karachi 20-4 N. Y. Kaisha.
14 Kenya 4646 Durban 20-4 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Hague Maru, 3452 Kobe, 19|4 O. S Kaisha.
3 Barpeta 1877 P Gulf 20-4 M M and Co.
4 Vita 1955 1955 Karachi 18-4 M M and Co.
6 Jalavijaya 2297 Rangoon 20-4 Scindia S N Co.
7 Hankow Maru 2524 Japan 25-4 M M and Co.
8 Chindwara 3307 Calcutta 23-4 M M and Co.
9 Gairsoppa 3227 Ranchi 19-4 M M and Co.
14 Lalita 302 M'Coast 20-4 Malabar S S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C R Querimba 4772 Colombo 19-4 M M and Co.
F Maur 649 Banykike Bangkok 19-4 Campbell and Co.
A Siphu Maru 560 M'Coast NF Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Mantua 21-4 P and O S N Co.
Kathey 29-4 P and O S N Co.
Naldera 6-5 P & O S N Co.
Carthege 13-5 P & O S N Co.
Malwa 20-5 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 17-4 M M and Co
Nerbudda, 8/5, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
C|o Lahore 26|4 K N Co.
Britania 30/4, G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Werdenfels 29-4 L Edward Ltd
Glenfels 30-4 L Edward Ltd
FROM NEW YORK.
Trentbank 14-5 F F Campbell.
C|o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
Presida Harrison 18|4, Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.
Tokwa Maru 15|4, M Kaisha.
Havre Maru 23|4, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9|5, O S Kaisha.
Allpore 21-4 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 6-5 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 20-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM SYDNEY.
Straithard 29-4 P and O S N Co.
Comorin 14-5 P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 28-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 23-4 M M and Co.
Karanja 7-5 M M & Co.
Khandalla 21-5 M M & C.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Mantua 23-4 P & O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverelin N F, Volkart Bros.
FOR KOBE.
Hague Maru, 19|4 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru N F N F Kaisha.
Hankow Maru, N F, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Barpeta 20|4 M M & Co.
Vasna, 22|4, M M & Co..
FOR CALCUTTA.
Garbeta 14-3 M M and Co.
Chindwara, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalavijaya 17|4 S S N Co.
Pundit, NF, T M & Co...
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F, S N Co.
Khosrou N F S M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur N F F F Campbell & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya, 20|4, M M & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Querimba, NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

Mantua P & O S N Co.
FOR LONDON
FOR NEW YORK.
Silverelin, Volkart Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Hague Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Hankow Maru, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Barpeta, M M & Co.
Vasna, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Garbeta M M and Co.
Chindwara, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalavijaya, S S N Co.
Pundit, T M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
Khosrou, T M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya, M M & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Querimba M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur F F Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
Havildar (boat) 16-4-32.
Irrawadi 16-4-32.
Vita 18-4-32

EXPORTS.
April 18th.

S.S. Argenfels for Hamburg.—1 pkg. cotton carpets Thos. Cook and Sons; 5 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons; 1 case casings D. Abraham and Sons; 112 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 67 bags gum karaya S. Khetsey and Co; 123 bales cotton fly L D Vora.

For Antwerp.—25 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons; 122 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Bremen—126 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Hague Maru for Yokkaichi—400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka—600 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd: 350 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.
April 18th.

S.S. Jalavijaya, Agents S S N Co. from Akyab.—13049 bags rice.

From Cochin—353 bundles coir rope; 528 bundles coir yarn; 76 bundles mats.

From Badagara.—209 bags copra.

From Cannanore—326 bags coconuts; 11 bundles sandalwood.

S.S. Havildar, Agents T M and Co; from Calcutta.—45 drums turpentine; 7071 tons coal.

S.S. Barpeta, Agents M M and Co; from Busrah.—9 nos. empty cylinders.

From Mohmerah.—80 cases allari.

From Bushire—52 cases currcuts; 28 bundles goat skin; 40 bundles cotton; 17 bundles almonds; 25 cases almond kernals; 74 bundles gum; 30 bundles gum attari.

From Bahrein.—tin gold; 8 bundles specie.

From B Abbas.—115 bags dry dates; 160 bags raisin; 233 bales cotton.

From Muscat.—46 bags dry dates; 538 bags sardines; 1 bundle specie; 1 cover Government currency notes.

From Dabai.—23 bundles specie 1 tin pearls; 3 tins gold; 1 tin currency notes.

From Charba.—50 bundles mats.

From Gwadar.—18 bundles mats; 50 pkts. dry fish.

From Karachi.— 7 bundles dry buffalo hides; 18 bags fish manure.

S.S. Tuscania, Agents G. Tdg. Co; from Liverpool.—750 bundles balvanised sheets; 107 bundles steel rivets; 256 bundles steel hooks; 34 bundles steel bars; 50 bales old newspaper; 100 cases Ware; 122 cases cisteru; 120 cases soap; 445 cases machinery; 93 cases wool tops; 157 cases cotton yarn; 150 cases cottons; 37 drums chemicals; 170 bundles tubes; 50 drums colour; 490 drums paint.

From Glasgow.—240 cases cotton 34 cases cotton thread on reels; 531 cases whiskey; 10 cases wine; 710 cases beer; 1 case stout; 10 cases gin.

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TREATY MUST GO
"Lock, Stock And Barrel"
I. R. A.'s UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE
MR. DE VALERA EMBARRASSED

The "Army Council" of the Irish Republican Army—the armed and disciplined movement for Irish independence—delivered a strongly-worded threat to Mr. De Valera the other day.

In a proclamation read at over fifty big demonstrations throughout the Free State and at secret meetings in Ulster, it declared that it would not cease its activities until the Irish Republic had been secured. Points from the proclamation were:—

"The need for the Irish Republican Army would exist as long as Ireland was held forcibly within the British Empire;

"It was their duty to undo the Treaty absolutely;

"Youth must take the lead to 'break the connection with looting Imperialism' and to remove all power from the hands of those who would serve it;

"Ulster Republicans must be actively supported and encouraged."

In an impassioned speech at the Dublin demonstration—which was attended by 15,000 Republicans—Mr. Maurice Tuomey, one of the leaders of the I.R.A., publicly warned Mr. De Valera that "this so-called Treaty must go, lock, stock and barrel."

NO ARMS.

In response to a last-minute order the I.R.A. "soldiers" carried no arms. The Free State Army was confined to barracks, and few Civic Guards were to be seen. As a result of these precautions there were no disturbances. Describing the situation, the special representative of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

A day of anxiety and rumour throughout Ireland has closed without serious disturbance. For the first time for many years the subversive elements in the Free State have been given the completest liberty to demonstrate against the British Empire.

Over fifty mass demonstrations organsed by the I.R.A. have been held in all parts of Southern Ireland and secretly in the six counties. In Dublin five I.R.A. battalions paraded at St. Stephen's Green and marched with contingents of other Republican organisations to Glasnevin cemetery, where the Republicans killed in the Easter rebellion of 1916 are buried.

Huge crowds, numbering perhaps 50,000 lined the streets of the city to watch them go by. Both procession and crowd preserved a solemn silence. Many men and women wore Easter lilies to indicate their Republican sympathies. At least 15,000 finally assembled in the cemetery.

"IMPERIALISTIC TERRORISM."

At all the demonstrations a long proclamation by the "Army Council" of the I.R.A. was read. After quoting the "atrocities" of the "late Government of Southern Ireland," this declared the intention of the I.R.A. to combat "Imperialist misrepresentation and terrorism."

"We feel it our duty to issue a warning," the proclamation stated "that endeavours will be made to drive the new Ministry step by step into conflict with any movement which aims at the complete undoing of the Treaty, and with it the social and economic system that British Imperialism has developed in our land.

"It is, therefore, the clear duty of all national organisations to combat and destroy these subversive influences which promote internal strife and help to maintain foreign domination.

"To undo the Treaty absolutely is our duty."

CALL TO YOUTH.

"The fact that the people of Southern Ireland have angrily overthrown the Ministry which conducted ten years of terrorism against Republicans gives us renewed hope that the alieve minority and their allied interests here will no longer be permitted to place obstacles across the road to freedom.

"The need for the Irish Republican Army will exist as long as Ireland is held forcibly within the British Empire and the shackles of the so-called treaty remain on the country."

Nothing less than the declaration of 1916 (which proclaimed the Irish Republic as a sovereign independent State) would, the proclamation went on, suffice as the basis of a Constitution. It was for youth to take the lead "to break the connection with looting Imperialism and to take all power out of the hands of those who would serve it here."

Referring to Ulster, the proclamation declared: "Actively to support and encourage those within the six-county area to strive for national unity and independence is for us a foremost duty."

No member of the Government took part in the demonstration, and there was no official pilgrimage to the cemetery, as there has been in recent years.

I understand that at the last moment the I.R.A. "soldiers" were ordered not to carry arms. Certainly none were visible and no volleys were fired at the graveside.

The proclamation was read by Maurice Tuomey, one of the I.R.A. leaders, who followed it with an impassioned anti-British speech.

"This so-called Treaty and all that it means has got to go, lock stock and barrel," he said. "This country wants no political connection with England or the British Empire, and we won't have it."

"There can be no quesion of legality or honour involved in our relations with England. The Irish Republican Army will certainly be a menace to British law and British order in Ireland."

EMBARRASSED

The I.R.A. proclamation sets all doubt at rest as to the future intentions of that organisation when if ever, the oath is repealed.

The avowed ideal of the I.R.A. remains "One Ireland—an Irish Republic," and to-day's demonstrations only re-emphasise the fatuity of any hope that the abolition of the oath would cause Tthe secret army to melt away. Mr. De Valera has more than once in the past shown a tendency to be pushed rather than to lead. The streng thening of the extremists' hands will undoubtedly prove a dangerous embarrassment to his powers of negotiation when the time for negotiation rather than blunt and valueless challenges comes.

I gather that there is little likelihood of the publication of Mr. Thomas's communication and Mr. De Valera's rejoinder on the subject of the oath and the annuities, before Tuesday.

ULSTER MEETINGS
Police Ban Defied

Although demonstrations were strictly banned in Northern Ireland, Republicans defied the police in many towns, as the following messages show:—

Belfast.—Ten thousand gathered outside Milltown Roman Catholic Cemetery. Hundreds of police guarded the gates, and the crowd kneit in the roadway and recited the Rosary. Two priests conducted a brief service.

Londonderry.—Police guarded the cemetery, but the Republicans outwitted them by holding an Easter Week commemoration service at St. Columba's Wells, a quarter of a mile away.

Newry.—A crowd gathered in the cemetery and placed a wreath on the graves of former I.R.A. men. One of the party announced that there would be no service "owing to the presence of armed forces of England."

Cavan.—There was a procession half-a-mile long through the town. Maud Gonne MacBride praised Mr. De Valera for making a "great stand against our national enemy, England."

The demonstrators also outwitted the police at Greencastle, Co. Tyrone.

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A FEW TESTIMONIALS OUT OF THOUSANDS.

1. M. Fazl Rahman, Excise Sub-Inspector, son of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ahmed Khan, C.I.E., of Peshawar from Haripur Hazara writes:—"I had a chance to enquire three questions from Hakeem Sahib which he had replied by post. The answers have proved correct after a few days. I have full faith in his science. I paid a visit to his lodge and asked five more questions. The answers given by Hakeem Sahib were found satisfactory."

2. S. Jagat Singh, Ramgarhia, S.D.O. (Canals) writes:—"I am much pleased to give certificate to Amil Hakim Karim-ud-Din Sahib. I had appeared in the Departmental Professional Examination but had doubts about one paper. By the way, for the sake of fun, I enquired from Amil Sahib about my success and I was wonder-struck to find what he told me about my bad paper that I would be successful inspite His answers are to the point and correct. I got through the examination creditably. I would recommend him to all who have the need to see their future."

"The Hakim Sahib is an Expert in his science. All his replies to my queries are correct and to the point."—(Sd.) Hussain Ali Choudhury, Revenue Officer, Amritsar.

"The Hakim Sahib is well versed in his science. Has answered all my questions correctly.—(Sd.) Sh. Faqir Ullah, K. S. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar.

AMIL HAKIM KARIM-UD-DIN Anarkali, Lahore.

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NO SAFEGUARDS IMPOSED FROM OUTSIDE

CHECKS AND COUNTER-CHECKS MUST BE FRAMED IN INDIA

With reference to the speech recently delivered in Ahmedabad by Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior)—regarding safeguard in the constitution now being framer for India, it is interesting to re-call how he analysed the position, from the view points of Indian Moderates at the second session of the R. T. Conference. The following is the full text of his speech.

He said:—Prime Minister, in my own country I am one of those who are labelled as Moderates, and I am as much proud or ashamed of being called a Moderate as Conservatives are of being called Conservatives in this country. But, Prime Minister, there are many Englishmen both in India and in England who hope and believe that Moderates, whether they be men or women, should only claim unsubstantial changes in the present form of Government, and should be prepared to accept with mild protest the decision of the governments in India dictated from Whitehall. Believe me, Prime Minister, there is no such school of thought in India today; and if there had been one, you would surely have had a representative at this great Assembly who would have voiced such opinions. Moderates have always been agitators—constitutional agitators; and I trust and hope they will continue to be constitutional agitators if not more stubborn and more persistent in the future. But there are other schools of thought also in India. There is a school of thought that demands immediate Dominion status without reservations. There is another school of thought that demands independence. I for one, speaking for myself, will fight as long as I live against independence or a severance of the connection between India and England. I stand for its continuance now and for ever.

You will ask me what is the claim of the Moderates. It has been explained at this Table and in the Federal Structure Committee so often by its best exponents, Mr. Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and others. That I need not here waste your time. We are for a complete transfer of power in the Provinces, with no reservations to the Governor except and only when the machinery of government breaks down, and at no stage in order to prevent the machinery of government breaking down. We stand for a simultaneous transfer of all power at the Centre with the exception of defence and external affairs.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Now, Sir, I would like to come to what have been called safeguards in finance. Let me clearly state, Mr. Prime Minister, that I do not think that the Report under consideration takes us much further than last year's Report. I am fully alive to the warning sounded by the Lord Chancellor in the Federal Structure Committee of the dangers—which were not present last year—of going into any great detail, but that does not prevent us from considering such points as have no bearing on the financial situation of the world to-day. I am prepared to admit that during the long connection between our two countries, Great Britain may have undertaken certain financial responsibilities. Whether they are legal or merely moral, I am not here to express an opinion—I am not a lawyer—but I will repeat that I am not prepared to admit that even if there are moral responsibilities Great Britain has a right to see that she is placed in a position whereby now and in the future she is able to discharge those responsibilities to her own people.

STERLING LOANS.

Those responsibilities are specially connected with the loans India has borrowed in this country—sterling loans. When we talk of sterling loans let us not forget that there are large numbers of Indians in India who have subscribed millions to those sterling loans. It is not only foreigners who have lent us money in sterling. Nevertheless, whether they be held by Indians or by Europeans if there is a moral responsibility or a legal responsibility attached to those loans I repeat that the British Government have a right to see that they are in a position to discharge the responsibility. Mr. Prime Minister, I would be prepared, by the constitution, to give the British Government a watching brief to guard their responsibilities, but I would not be prepared, by the constitution, to place the British Government in the position of a mortgagee in possession.

You can have your checks and counterchecks in the constitution, but let them be in India. It should not be beyond the wit of man to frame the Act in such a way that your responsibilities with regard to loans are safeguarded without the control from any authority in this country. We are not against the association of Englishmen of the government of India in the future in India, but we do object, and strongly object, to being controlled from seven thousand miles away when that control carries with it the grave suspicion that it is not always in the interests of India.

INDIAN CONTROL ESSENTIAL.

We desire to have the power in our own hands to guide our own future in fiscal and currency policies. We do not desire that the Government in Innda, whether it be made up of Englishmen or of Indians, should be forced to impose duties—I will only mention one instance, a duty on machinery—which will hamper our industrial growth. I do not desire that the Government of India should be ordered that an import duty should be imposed on cotton, so that we may be less able to compete with the foreign imported articles.

The whole history of our currency policy shows that there has been a conflict between the Government of India and the authorities in England, and the Government of India has failed in the struggle on every occasion. That struggle was carried on not by Indians but by Englishmen in India on behalf of India, but they were helpless. The currency policy of our country was dictated by authorities seven thousand miles away against the better judgment of Englishmen in India. That has been the history of the currency policy in India.

We desire now and for the future that we should be masters in our own house with regard to fiscal and currency management. Have your checks and counterchecks by all means to safeguard the liabilities which you may have incurred, but stop at that.

THE BEST SECURITY.

Now, Sir, the best security you have for the liabilities you have incurred are the great assets that India has to offer you, and it is to the interest just as much of Indians as it is of yourselves to see that those assets are preserved. By all means retain a watching brief as long as those loans exist to see that these assets are preserved, and that neither you nor future generations in England may ever be called upon to pay a penny due to the liabilities you have incurred.

Sir, I quite agree that this is not the place nor the occasion to go into further details with regard to safeguards, but I find just one sentence in the Report which I think it is very necessary to point out, lest I am taken to task when I return home and accused of being associated with it without contradiction. It is this? "The Majority of the Committee adhere to the principles enunciated in their previous Report."

Mr. Prime Minister, you will remember that last year when this House was in Committee we had occasion to discuss this matter and to express some disagreement. I cannot, I am sorry to say, state to-day that anything has happened in the interval to change the opinon I then expressed.

"DISCRIMINATION"

Now, Sir, coming to the Report on discrimination, I am sorry to have to mention that I am one of those who are of opinion that the formula that was presented last year is distinctly better than your Report of this year. I do not say that simply because I happened to be associated in a humble way in working out that formula, but because that formula, if properly interpreted, would be more satisfactory to India than your Report to-day. But it is even worse than that. You have introduced into your Report of this year a point which, if my memory serves me aright, was never discussed or considered last year. You talk of administrative discrimination. I, for one, do not understand what it means. I was of opinion and firmly believed that the foundation of the principle we discussed last year was reciprocity. Is there any reciprocity when we come to administration discrimination? Are you in this country bound down not to discriminate against us administratively? Where is your principle of reciprocity when you go and introduce a new principle called administrative discrimination? And what is administrative discrimination? It strikes me, Prime Minister, that we Indians are obsessed with the idea that the old state of affairs is going to continue in India. We do not visualise and cannot visualise an Indian Government. Englishmen are obsessed with the idea that when there is a change of government there will be retaliation.

INDIAN APPREHENSIONS

Both Englishmen and Indians suffering under this illusion, are asking for safeguards. We are afraid—not I personally—but Indians are afraid—that when you want such safeguards you desire that the present state of affairs shall continue for ever. It cannot be denied that Englishmen in India have had on many occasions favourable treatment because they were Englishmen, and had more ready access to the highest officials in the land than the highest placed Indians. I can give you instances of Indian firms having had to employ an Englishman, simply to be able to interview high officials, when the head of that firm, the owner of that firm, the proprietor of that firm had not that power or access. It was this that helped Englishmen to build up to a certain extent—only to a certain extent—their trade and commerce. Indians are obsessed with the idea that this sort of thing is going to continue. You, on the other hand, are obsessed with the idea that Indian Ministers will not be accessible to you in the future; that your trade and your industry will be handicapped because there is an Indian Government.

FORGET THE PAST

Prime Minister, let us forget the past and believe in the honesty the straightforwardness and the spirit of equality and justice of Indians. Your energy, your powers of organisation, your financial strength, will enable you to hold your own in India in the future as in the past without such safeguards. I am one of those who believe that when an Indian Government comes into existence the Englishman will have more favourable treatment than in the past because Indians will find that they require the assistance of Englishmen, they require their financial assistance, their organising ability, their energy, and for their own advantage they are surely not going to neglect such opportunities as will come to them of equal partnership with Englishmen in industry and commerce.

But what does this administrative discrimination mean? Does it mean that every Indian Minister is liable to be dragged through a Court of Law if he gives a contract to an Indian firm in preference to a European firm, because the European firm may have tendered two per cent. less? Does it mean that every appointment made by a Minister is to be brought before a Court of Law for discrimination because he appoints a Hindu or a Muhammadan? We have had enough of that, Prime Minister. Even without such safeguards, I, neither a Hindu nor a Muhammadan, have perhaps been accused in this way of discrimination because, when I had the honour of being a member of Government, I happened to appoint either a Hindu or a Muhammadan. Surely the disappointed party is bound to create a fuss if you have said safeguards. Am I, as a Minister, to be dragged before a Court because I give a contract to one firm and not to another, as I believe it is in the interests of my country? Am I to be threatened with public exposure because, in the best of good faith, I appoint a European and not an Indian to a Government post? What do you mean by administrative discrimination? It is practised every day by you. "Buy British Goods" will be interpreted as discrimination. Prime Minister, what would your House of Parliament say to you if you gave a big contract to a foreign firm because it quoted two per cent. less? I should call you unpatriotic. I would say you were neglecting to do your duty. But you would be accused of discrimination under this clause. You must eliminate that clause. You cannot work it. Do not let us mistrust each other and talk of administrative discrimination. I can understood some talk of legislative discrimination where you can judge it and where a Federal court can adjudicate; but I cannot understand administrative discrimination.

I beg of you, Prime Minister, to apply your mind and I beg to Lord Reading to apply his mind to this question of administrative discrimination. It is going to lead to great trouble not only between Europeans and Indians. It is going to lead to great trouble between Indians and Indians and this is not the time to add fuel to the fire in communal questions. We have had bitter experience, we who have had to run the machinery of government, of other instances of administrative discrimination, and you, Mr. Prime Minister, must have had experience also. I would beg of you to drop this question and trust to good feeling and the sense of justice.

WHEN THEY RETURN HOME.

Mr. Prime Minister, I do not desire to take more of your valuable time. I have only to mention one point which has loomed large in the last week. We have heard rumours—they may be quite incorrect—but your press, or a certain section of your press, have not failed to remind us that there may be something in that rumour, and that is that we may have to go back to India and tell our people that we have brought back just now merely Provincial autonomy, and a Provincial autonomy which cannot be proved to be Provincial autonomy. We have heard a good deal about it and I do not desire to repeat what was said in the Federal Structure Committee, but I would sound a note of warning. There are men like myself who are determined to the end of their days to fight for the British connection, who have spent many, many years of their lives in this country and who consider England as their second home. Do not place them in a position in which they will be unable to fight. Do not wipe them out of the picture, in the language of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, whatever you do. If, Mr. Prime Minister, you make a mistake at this critical juncture you will wipe men like myself and a good many of my friends out of public life. We are not going to join the non-co-operation movement, but there will be no school of thought to which we can belong. We are against non-co-operation. We firmly believe it is not to the best interest of our country. Do not let the masses of the people believe that non-co-operation is the only method of gaining liberty in India. If you do so you will not have a friend left in India, and what is more important you will wipe out of existence those friends who have stood by the British connection all their lives and are determined to do so to the end of their lives.

It is in your hands to keep us with you or to drive us away. It is in the hands of your Parliament, and may Providence guide their footsteps aright during the next week. If it does, India will be the greatest asset in the Empire of the future; if it does not, the Empire may go, along with India. It may be that India will go first to rack and ruin, but the Empire will follow. I sound this note of warning as one educated in this country, and determined to support British connection.

LANDS TO BE GIVEN TO MOST DESERVING

'Work For All' Pledge

What the new Free State Government proposes to do was outlined by Mr. P. J. Ruttledge, the Minister for Lands and Fisheries, in a speech at Ballina on Saturday night. It would, he said:

"Remove the oath;

"Retain the land annuities;

"Divide the lands and give them to the most deserving people;

"Make the country self-supporting and self-sufficient; and

"Provide work for all able and willing to work."

"Get the accursed crowd out of the Government's way," he said, in a reference to the Cosgrave party. "They are in the way of the nation's progress."

He did not believe in vested interests, but vested interests must get compensation and be dealt with in a proper manner. The Government stood for a united and independant Ireland, with fair play for all and no privileges.

BLOW AWAY—the HOT WEATHER... BEST

Perhaps you cannot get away from the Bombay hot-weather—but there's no need for you to swelter in the torrid humidity.

Blow away the Hot weather with an electric fan. Inexpensive to buy; inexpensive to run.

Don't put it off—go right away to Electric House, Corner of Colaba Causeway and Ormiston Road, and see how easily they work.

Advertising in Western India

Your sales message in our 2 leading nationalist dailies will catch the Indians when they are in a receptive mood.

There is always a liability of your message being placed in a gaudily dressed and bowling anti-nationalist paper which the Indians merely glance at to criticise and censure its writers.

Bombay is the Gate of India and the

Bombay Chronicle

(English)

Bombay Samachar

(Vernacular)

hold the keys of this Gate

Let us open this gate for your merchandise *from within.*

Powerful—longlife Remarkable value!

The New

BRIGHT STAR FLASHLIGHTS

(MADE IN U.S.A.)

&

BATTERIES

BROUGH & Co., Ld.

24, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

Bombay Stockist:

T. G. SHAH'S ELECTRIC STORES, Golpitha, Bombay 4.

Karachi Agents: M. G. SHAHANI & Co., Camp Karachi.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Rotary Club Meeting at Mongini's Ltd. at 1-30 p.m. when Rot. Behram N. Karanjia will speak on "Ups and Downs of the Silk Industry."

Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society: Opening of the De Lisle Road Maternity Home, (B. D. D. Chawl, No. 31) by Lady Sykes, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, 16th Annual General Meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY.

INDIAN CALENDAR.

Hindu—Chaitra Sud 13, 1988.
Parsi—Avan 15, 1301.
Muslim Zilhij 12, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 18m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m.
Hightide: 10-45, 22-56.
Lowtide: 4-26, 16-42.

Phases of the Moon: Full Moon 21st April 2h. 57m. a.m. Last Quarter 27th April 8h. 44m. p.m. New Moon 5th May 11h. 41 m. p.m. First Quarter 13th May 7h. 32m. p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

JOSHI B. BHAGWANDAS, Bar-at-Law (Kathiawar) passed away at his residence at Matunga on Saturday evening after very short illness.

THE CAPITOL:—Lionel Barrymore and Madge Evans in "Guilty Hands". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO:—Lupe Velez and Lew Ayres in "East is West". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA.—"Whoopee" featuring Eddie Cantor. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON:—Sally O'neil in "The Brat". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE:—Robert Woolsey in "Everything's Rosie." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END:—Mohan Lalaji and Miss Jamna in "Narsimha-Mehto", a Gujarati Talkie. Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE TALKIES:— "Gul-Bakavali". Special Id-programme. Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA CINEMA:— Hydersha, Miss Nilam and Kumar Mukund in "Bakta Prahlad," a devotional Hindi Talkie. Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE:—"Derelict," a Paramount Picture featuring George Bancroft. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR:—"Frankenstein" featuring Boris Karloff, Colin, Clive John Boles and Mae Clarke. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT BHIWANDI

On the occasion of the Festival of the Hajrat Diwansha Saheb on the 20th and 21st instant, a Swadeshi Bazar is being organized at Bhiwandi near Durga Sharaf.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Mr. Sorabji N. Kanga will read a paper on Zoroaster as a Prophet and Philosopher".

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELEASED PRISONERS AID SOCIETY.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Sirdar Sir Rustomji J. Vakil will preside.

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, M.A. Ph.D., will deliver, under the auspices of the Cama Oriental Institute a public lecture on the Pre-Zoroastrian religion of the Iranians at the Institute Hall (Sukhadvala Building, Pavelin Street) tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Messrs. Bhagath & Co., Tellicherry, samples of "Sinco Ink" for fountain pens.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per s. s. "Hague Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. to-day (Tuesday).

MILLOWNERS GET READY

Representation To Tariff Board

AHMEDABAD UNCONCERNED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bombay millowners have been for some time busy making elaborate preparations for the Tariff Board inquiry into the question of giving protection to the textile industry.

They have appointed a sub-committee which is considering the lines on which a representation should be made to the board on the subject.

As soon as this representation is received by the Tariff Board, the latter will prepare a questionnaire which will be circulated to public bodies and associations which are interested in the inquiry.

Meanwhile, two members of the Board, Dr. John Mahtai (Chairman) and Mr. T. Boag, I.C.S.,—have left for Ootacamund to study certain documents in connection with the industry. The secretary and the staff of the board are in Bombay.

JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

It is not yet known what attitude will be adopted by the Ahmedabad millonwers and the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association (who represent the Japanese millowners) towards the inquiry. It seems that they are quite unconcerned about it.

In this connection, it is reumoured that the Ahmedabad millowners are not very keen whether the protection, now given to the textile industry should be either continued or increased, having regard to the fact that they are doing good business, thanks to the Congress propaganda for swadeshi.

The chairman of the Tariff Board is expected to return to Bombay in the middle of June. The inquiry will begin in the first week of July.

MAHOMED ALI ROAD INCIDENT

Arrested Man Enlarged On Bail

BOMBAY, Monday.

Jaffer Hamid Khan, who was arrested on Sunday evening by the Dongri Police, following an incident on the Mahomed Ali Road in which Sub-Inspeceor Sheikh Mohiddin of the Dongri Police, fired a shot from his revolver on a crowd which was attempting to release an arrested person from police custody, was produced in the court of Mr. Oscar Brown, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, Bombay, this morning.

Sub-Inspector, Sheikh Mohiddin in his application for remand of the accused in police custody for 14 days narrated the incident that occurred on Sunday evening. three of his friends when he foun He was going in a victoria with some Mahomedans gambling in cards on the Mahomed Ali Road. He jumped from the victoria and arrested one of them. Others managed to escape. While he was taking the arrested man with him with a view to hand him over to the police, a crowd followed him and attempted to rescue the arrested person from police custody. A police constable who was on duty came to his help, but he was assaulted by the crowd with fists sticks and stones. When the crowd came very near to the police party Sub-Inspector Sheikh Mohiddin fired one shot from his revolver to disperse the crowd. The firing had the desired effect but in the melee, the arrested man was released from police custody.

Subsequently the police arrested the accused. As investigations were not complete the police wanted the accused to be remanded to custody for two weeks.

On hearing the application the Magistrate ordered that the accused should be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 150 in cash with two sureties of like amount.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 2 a.m. on the 17th idem and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Thursday the 21st instant.

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbride left Liverpool on the 16th inst.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at mid-night the same day.

ALL-CUSTOMS FINAL IN AGA KHAN HOCKEY

B. B. And C. I. Railway And Kirkee United Eliminated

CHANCES OF CUP REMAINING IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

As a result of the semi-finals played in the Tournament to-day, the Bombay Customs meet their Calcutta compeers in the deciding game of the Blue Riband of hockey in Western India. Both the teams are in great form and it is difficult to determine which is the better one. Anything may happen. The ope certainty is that, whiever team wins it will be only after a great struggle. My own shirt will be on the Bombay team.

The first semi-final between the Calcutta Customs and the B.B and C.I. Railway was the better of the two games and though the result rather flatters the Calcutta team the Railway did go down rather tamely after the fine fight they put up on Sunday.

The Customs looked confident from the very beginning. Vears gave them an early lid when the game had lasted for only five minutes. The Railway equilised ten minutes later through Willis Only seven minutes after that, however, the Customs took the lead through Henderson and kept it at the interval.

The Railway fought hard for the equiliser and twice nearby succeeded in getting it. The game swung from end to end and Leach in the Railway goal did brilliant work. Ten minutes from time Vears scored for the Customs to make the result odubly sure The same player again scored just on time from a short "corner" with a neat tap from a close range.

LINE-UPS

Calcutta Customs:—Jardine; Moshin, Brendish; Neil, Shaukat Ali, Davies; Vears, Henderson, Deefholts, Asad Ali, and Seaman.

B. B. & C. I. RY.:—Leach; Con, Kelly; Reubens, Siqueira, Page; Gonsalves, Willis, Muller, Pearson, and Sullivan.

Umpires:—Nagporewalla and D'Souza.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS 4 goals
B. B. & C. I. RY. 1 goal.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS vs. KIRKEE UNITED

The second semi-final of the day saw Bombay Customs beat Kirkee United by 3 goals to 1. The Customs got an early lead through Feroze Khan in the 3rd minute. The Kirkee defence played a great game breaking many dangerous movements and keeping the Customs forwards always at bay. Tyrell, the Kirkee centre-forward was an indefatigable worker but was always well watched. Amor was a good outside-right but the left wing was hopelessly out of touch with the whole line to make their movements really dangerous. At the interval the Customs preserved their lead of one.

In the second half again Phillips and Pitkar the Kirkee backs were on top of the Customs forwards for most of the period. Milne's second goal for the Customs came ten minutes from time but Amor reduced the margin five minutes from time. The same player again got home with a neat shot but was given off-side. Pinto gave the Customs their third goal two minutes from time.

LINE-UPS

Bombay Customs:—Cowton; Abreu, Aslan; Brewin, Dique, Kher Singh; Afzal, Milne, Feroze Khan, Pinto, Jagat Singh.

Kirkee United:—Horx, Phillips, Pitkar; Bagoo, Namal, Hira Singh; Phillips, Darma, Tyrell, Whitehead Amor.

Umpires:—D'Souza and Cunnings.

TO-DAY'S MATCH (CHARITY).

5-30 p.m. Manavadar State vs. Lusitanians.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

A. F. I. Club Wins Silver Cup

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, April 17.

The final match in the Poona Aga Khan Hockey Tournament came off yesterday on the Poona Gymkhana ground between the A. F. I. Club and the "Times of India", when the former carried away the beautiful Silver cup by scoring seven goals to three.

In the end the cup and medals were given away by Mrs. Brett, (wife of Lt.-Col. V. W. Brett, Asstt. Controller of Grass Farms).

University Of Bombay

RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL EXAMINATION

I. INTERMEDIATE EXAM.

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit).

V G K Dammavalam, R P Bildikar, S K Bedekar, N S Khemchandani; G R J Vaswaney.

SECOND CLASS.

P G Barot; N D Bhandarkar; V R Chaudhari; M N Dagli; N D Dalvi; R B Desai; K P Deshmukh, D S Deshpande; G R Harlekar; Y K Javadekar; B V Karkhanis; N U N Karunakaran; B D Katage, S M Khalsa; N Y Khambekar; C Y Kolhe; H G Mehta; T V Motwani; R S Mundvawalla; J V Oza, M V Pandit; A R G M Parkar; K S Patel; M H Patel; R S Patel; S P Patel; J S Patil; M Y Patil; P V Patil; V M Rana; P G Ranalkar; Ravi Varmah, Prince of Cochin; R R A Saletore; B K Shah; M C Shah; M T Siddiqui; D P Singhi; S Sirajuddin; A R Talwala; E F Da P Vallis.

PASS.

P G Bidari; H B Jain; G S Kahai; S G Natu; R A Patil; P R Phadnis; M R Sabnis; A A Shinde; P S Shinde; J V Vanikar.

B. AG.

The following are the results of examination for the degree of B.Ag.:—

SECOND CLASS.

S V Potdar, G B Ingale, R N Patil, B B Yeligar, N N Deshpande, D H Joshi, D K Joshi, R V Pant-Balekundri, D D Sunthanker. G D Bhatt, S R Dhareshwar, G K Lokeshwar. K S Menon, M M Muzumdar, G S Raisinghani, A R Syed Hussain, M V Vachani, D V Bapat, D Belvadi, J A Gumaste, D K Havanur, G V Karira. P K N Pillai, V D Tagare, V R Kulkarni, I T Nanavati, S F Chandrannavar, L M Dhane, J C Fernandes, G M Godbole, S B Cosavi, K S Kale. D N Katkar, R T Mirchandani, G T Nagrani, M D Naik, B M Patil, H M Patil, P R Patil, S G Patil, V R Tulla, D P Desai, D S Gore, B S Jethvakumar, G D Kane, G M Patki, M B Rana, H J Vadodaria, G H Desai, S D Patil.

PASS.

R P Limaye, N G Patil, B S Tadsur M U S A Kureshi, K V Vartak, V G Chaphekar, M G Patil, Y S Rane.

PASSED IN BOTANY & PLANT PATHOLOGY.

Y B Salunkhe, J D Adwani, S R Angadi. N Y Bhatt, R A Bilimoria U M Chalil, B A Dandekar. S N De, S G Futane, R D Gaitonde, N C Goda, G S Godbole, P S Hattiangadi, G S Hegde, K V Hulkopkar, B H Hullatti, S G Kalbagal, K C Kapadia, S M R Kazimi, N C Kharkar, R Koppolu, B A Kulkarni, T D Mahajan, B R Mavinkurve B K Mehta, H C Mirchandani, S K Mohite, E H Muchhala, T T Mulvani, N. P Nadgouda, P M Nadkarni. S G Natu, V K Pandit, K H Parekh, P P Patel, R Z Patel, K C Patwa, C K Phadtare, R M Pinto, A A Pirzada, S Sen, R G Shah, G H A B Shaikh, A Sharman K K Shukla, N S Sonwane, R M Surpur, J V Thakur, N N Toorkey, D B Vaishnav, C Varadachari.

PASSED IN BOTANY ONLY.

K P Kshire, V P Gokhale, B M Hajarnis, F D Irani, R S Kanitkar, E J Veval.

PASSED IN PLANT PATHOLOGY.

R G Koppar, N P Nadgouda.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA

Govt. Protest To Safeguard Their Rights

With reference to a protest made by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association against a proposed Bill in Portuguese East Africa which, if enacted, would force all commercial houses to employ 75 per cent. Portuguese subjects and its request to the Government of India to intervene in order to safeguard the legitimate rights of British subjects, the Assisstant Secretary, Foreign and Political Department Government of India, in the course of a letter dated 15th instant addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association says, "The Government of India have requested His Majesty's Government to protest to the Portuguese Government against the proposed legislature and it is understood that a vigorous protest is being made."

LAST WEEK'S GOLD EXPORT

Reasons For Sudden Rise

ACTIVITY OF UP-COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Bombay, Monday.

The unexpected rise in the export of gold last week is stated to be partly due to the disposal of the accumulated stock of gold bars and sovereigns by some local merchants and two or three English and foreign banks, and partly to the brisk activity of up-country business men who, it appears, usually get the yellow metal shipped direct to foreign countries.

A good deal of business in gold has been of late, carried on in other parts of the country, where there are no trade restrictions such as those prevalent in Bombay.

Among those who exported gold last week were: Messrs. T. M. Darasha, J. Pestonji, R. Sorabji, N. D. Mistry, the Netherland Trading Society, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., the National Bank of India, the Chartered Bank, the P. & O. Bank, and the National City Bank of New York.

SENT HER HUSBAND TO A CINEMA AND DESERTED HER CHILD

Charge Against Married Woman

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate, Rupalibai, a Gujarati woman, and Tribhovandas Chhaganlal, alleged to be her lover, were put up on the charge of deserting a new-born baby.

It appears that the first accused, Rupalibai, lives with her husband, Hargovind, in a room on the second floor of a building in Hanuman Gully. The second accused, Tribhovandas, who is a friend of the husband also lived with the couple.

On Saturday night, the police got information that a new-born baby was lying alive in the gutter of the Hanuman Gully. The police picked up the baby and sent it to the Byramji Jijibhai Hospital. The child is still living.

In their investigations, the police found that the first accused Rupalibai had given birth to a child the same day. She was advised by her lover, it is alleged to desert the child. Accordingly, she persuaded her husband to go to a cinema and in his absence, she left the child in the gutter with the assistance of the second accused.

When the two accused were put up before Mr. Khandalawala on Monday, the Magistrate postponed the case, as the police wanted time to complete their investigations.

The second accused Tribhovan was released on a bail of Rs. 200 The woman (first accused) is kept in a hospital.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 18-4-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.017.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bub) at 8 a.m. 73.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.0 degrees 0.2 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees 0.8 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 127 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Exent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 4.

Wether remarks.—Variable sky

Official barometer reading dated 18-4-32.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Sandard Time) and temperature 83.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated anerold 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading "0.001" for every feet of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CITIZENS of BOMBAY

Come and See The Man Who Said:—

"I CAN COMMIT MURDER and NOT BE CAUGHT!"

LIONEL BARRYMORE

In Bayard Veiller's Thriller

"GUILTY HANDS"

Also A New Comedy By

LAUREL and HARDY

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

RESERVE YOUR SEATS NOW

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. THE RIALTO Lamington Road;

Two Popular Favourites You Have Demanded.

LUPE VELEZ & LEW AYRES

(Star of "Resurrection")—(Star of "All Quiet")

In Universal's Stirring Drama of Love and Hate

"EAST IS WEST"

Also Showing a SIDNEY MURRAY Comedy

PATHAN KILLED

Inquest Over Babula Tank Road Tragedy

DOCK STRIKE ECHO

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Death was due to the deceased being attacked by riotous strikers by means of sticks."

This was the unanimous verdict of the coroner's jury to-day, touching the death of one Bachu, alias Ladan Pendakhan, a Pathan, who died on April 1st in J. J. Hospital.

Mr. George Pasker in charge of the Fire Brigade at Babula Tank Road, giving evidence, said that on April 1 at 7-30 a.m. he was standing outside the station when he saw a crowd of 300 to 400 persons rushing from the direction of Parel Road along Babula Tank Road. They were armed with lathis.

ATTACKED BY MOB.

At the same time two Pathans were trying to start an empty lorry. The mob attacked them with lathis. An aerated water bottles cart also happened to pass by the same road. The rioters looted the cart, and threw aerated water bottles at the two Pathans. The unfortunate victims of the attack took shelter underneath the lorry.

The witness further stated that he rescued them with the help of his men, and after giving them first-aid sent them to the hospital. Witness could not say if the dead body he saw in the hospital was that of one of the two victims.

SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE.

Cyrial Edward Dughard, a police sergeant, attached to Byculla Police Station stated that there was rioting on Babula Tank Road on April 1 at about 7-30 a.m. His inquiries showed that it was due to some disturbance between the strikers (dock workers) and some Pathans. The rioting had started at 5 in the morning near the docks on Carnac Road and then spread to Mazgaon. In all four persons died in the affray and about a hundred were injured.

The jury passed the above verdict, and added that the culprits who attacked the deceased could not be traced.

COSTUME FESTIVAL IN THE SPREEWALD

Vetschau (By Mail)

This old city in the Spreewald will repeat this year the costume festival held last year, in which some 500 girls and women took part. The tentative date is July 31. This unique district 60 miles south of Berlin, intersected by some 300 arms of the Spree, is one of the few localities in Northern Germany in which the old folk costumes have maintained themselves. The coming summer's festival will include also open-air theatrical performance in the castle park and the singing of Wendish songs, also in historic costumes.

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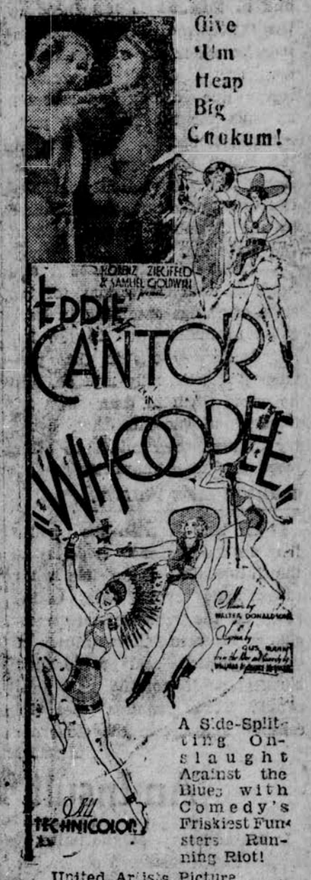

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Fresh Stock from Mangalore

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Thursday:—Special day FOR CHILDREN from 3—5 p.m.

Letters In Post Box Burnt

BENARES, April 18.

Letters in the letter-box of the Benares City Head Post Office were found burnt when the box was opened this morning for clearance. It is suspected that the letters have been burnt in the small hours of the morning, in pursuance of the programme of boycott of Post Offices.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1932

IN THE OLD GROOVE

In their address to the new Governor of Bengal, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce pleaded for the necessity of establishing a closer contact between officials and non-officials and between Indian and British businessmen. While regretting the acute economic situation in the province, the Chamber stated that it was mainly due to the "unsettled political conditions, aggravated by the present policy of repression." There is much ground for the belief, the address stated, that "British businessmen, whose outlook has come to be so markedly anti-national, are exercising an unusual degree of influence over the policy of Government" and it is this added to the "repressive measures", which has been instrumental in alienating the "sympathy and moral support of important sections of the people, who would otherwise have been eager to associate themselves in all efforts at constructive Government."

WHAT BUSINESS MEN FEEL.

The feeling of the business community in India, rightly or wrongly, is that the whole policy of the Government both here and in England is influenced by the interests of British businessmen, to which the address referred. Sir John Anderson's reply was a long and laboured apologia for the repressive measures launched by his predecessor, which he supports wholeheartedly. He adroitly avoided the very important issue raised by the Chamber and said that the statement that there was widespread inconvenience and hardship-mild expressions for the state of things obtaining in Bengal—was mainly due to the belief that every one in that province was politically minded, and he asked them in their own interests and those of their country to turn their minds to other more profitable channels.

OSTRICH-LIKE POLICY.

It is this ostrich-like policy that makes Indians hopeless of the future. Is it possible while catastrophic events are taking place in the country for merchants to turn their minds to other directions and pursue their business as if nothing had happened? Trade requires peaceful conditions, and can the Governor of Bengal honestly say that the present agitated atmosphere in that province is favourable to trade and commerce? Sir John Anderson agreed that repression alone was no remedy. But that other measures were required to be adopted simultaneously with a view to capture the interests of the people and "win their support for Government" and thus make it impossible for any kind of terrorism to flourish in the country. Here he is glibly repeating what has been said by his predecessors and governors all over the country. They want to carry on the present policy of repression and attempt reforms on their own lines at one and the same time while the business and trading community are asked to look the other way. The present atmosphere is not favourable for reforms and the public find it difficult to believe in face of the events now taking place that the Government can do what they promise.

THE OLD RUT.

Sir John stated that the one criterion by which the Government judged every measure was this: Will it benefit the masses of the people? We ask nothing better than that every step taken by the Government should be measured by that yard stick. But do they think that the present repressive policy is in the interests of the masses? If it is not, then has not the time come for a complete change, both in the interests of the Government and the people? It is unfortunate that most of the public utterances of Sir John Anderson give one the impression that he has easily succumbed to the advice of the same men by whom his predecessor was surrounded and influenced instead of bringing a fresh mind to bear on the problems which are at the root of the present trouble in Bengal. He has fallen into the same old rut from which Government is never able to extricate itself. That is the tragedy not only of Bengal, but of the whole country. If Sir John Anderson could rise above his surroundings and pursue a policy whose only aim is to benefit the masses he would do more to achieve the object, he says, he has at heart.

An Insult To Muslims

In his address on the unity of Muslim India, delivered on the occasion of the Bakr-Id in the London Mosque, Sir Louis Stuart, ex-Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Oudh, expressed the view that unity could be achieved if Muslims, eschewing leaders who desired their own ends, "chose the best men and trusted them." The advice sounds plausible but one would like some definite guidance regarding the "best men." Wise Muslims, when they speak of Muslim unity, know that Muslim Unity, highly desirable as it is, is not in itself enough, but should be a part of and conducive to national unity. This is necessary as much in the interests of the Muslims themselves as of the country, since the welfare of the Musims as well as of all other Indian communities is inextricably bound up with that of the nation as a whole.

The unity of Muslims with the rest of their countrymen is a matter of vital importance to them since they form only a minority, however strong, and the goodwill of the majority is universally recognised as the best safeguard for the minority. Advice, therefore, of the kind offered by Sir Louis Stuart must be regarded with suspicion as being designed to separate Muslims from their fellow-countrymen of other communities.

Sir Louis is also reported to have said that, having achieved unity, Muslims should support British rule since they would be unable to stand alone and must cooperate with non-Muslims. This is hardly a compliment to the capacity of Muslims for self-reliance. Sir Louis should read Indian history again and note that centuries before the British came to India Muslims, though numerically negligible, more than held their own in this country and founded and ruled over wide kingdoms. But a certain class of British officials in India have hypnotised some Muslims into the belief that they are a hopelessly backward community, that can do little or nothing without the support of their British patrons. Even now that is the belief sought to be instilled into their minds by men like Sir Louis Stuart.

It does not require much acuteness to understand what so-called friends of Muslim unity of this type really aim at. Self-respecting Muslims will regard with contempt this advice to rely for support on non-Indians rather than on themselves or their fellow-countrymen, with its implication of lack of self-reliance and patriotism. Muslims are perfectly entitled to demand and win necessary safeguards for their interests from their sister communities by all reasonable and honourable means. But they should and, we believe, will spurn even a suggestion of an unpatriotic alliance with those who are antagonistic or anti-pathetic to Indian national advancement. The suggestion is an insult to the Muslim community.

HAS HE SEEN LIGHT?

Has Sir Stanley Jackson seen light after all? To an interviewer in England he said that, if the Government wanted to deal effectively with terrorism, they must depend more on public opinion than on anything else. In forging the weapons of repression while in Bengal, he never paid any attention to public opinion, but pursued his way almost blindly. He now says that, if the Government could induce Indian leaders to say that "they will not have terrorism, they will help you to secure possibly those responsible for terrorism." Does he mean to say that Indians of influence have not condemned terrorism in every possible way? Not only Mahatma Gandhi, but every Congressman has condemned terrorism as suicidal to the national cause. Sir Stanley does not realise that he, more than anybody else, contributed no little to the feeling of exasperation in Bengal by the repression for which he was responsible and which is subversive of the liberty of the subject.

If the Government had tried to take the public with it in any measures to combat terrorism, it is possible that terrorism might have met a natural death long ago. But for that purpose something more than mere words are required, and we have had no sign of it from the Government. If the Government had not withheld from Indians for so long those rights which are inherently theirs, instead of putting them off from time to time with tinkering reforms terrorism would not have lived for a day. All hopes of killing terrorism by emergency laws and other repressive methods are bound to be disappointed, as the experience of many years in Bengal, has amply proved. As much as if not more than economic depression political disappointment is at the bottom of the whole trouble in India and the Government should be aware of it. If Sir Stanley Jackson has now realised this we hope he will use the knowledge and experience he has gained during the past five years to impress it on his fellow-countrymen.

MYSORE'S TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

The interim report of the Committee appointed by the Mysore Government to suggest a scheme for a Technological Institute has been approved of by that Government. One is struck by the very practical nature of the suggestions which stand in contrast with those made by some of our committees in British India. The Committee recognises that any scheme of this kind must take into account the question how far it will improve the lot of the peasants who form more than 75 per cent. of our population. Consequently it does not propose to found an institution which could vie with those in London and Manchester, but is satisfied with a much smaller one more in conformity with the needs of the State.

It will be recalled that during recent years the State has adopted the policy of stimulating the production of handspun cloth with satisfactory results. The Institute is to go a step further in organising the weaving side of the work and even here it is not proposed that there should be a big weaving centre for the whole State but that the men trained in the Institute should go back and organise small factories, one for each group of villages. The Committee point out that most of these factories could be worked by electricity, thanks to the far-sighted wisdom of Sir M. Visweswaraya in building the Kannambady Dam, from which cheap electric power is being generated and distributed throughout the State. The Committee propose that the weaving Institute should absorb the existing mechanical and electrical engineering school and should give a three years course of instruction which will equip the students for the work of managing small factories and the Institute should also conduct researches to improve possibilities in such factories.

Unsympathetic critics will probably describe the Committee as being obsessed with a narrow, parochial outlook and they will compare this with the grandiose schemes in British India such as the Agricultural Research Institute where lakhs of public money are being spent but the State which can boast of the Kolar Gold Fields, the Kannambady Dam and the Bhadravati Iron Works need not be afraid of such criticism. We trust the Institute will be started with as little delay as possible and contribute to the real well being of the subjects of the State and commemorate in a fitting manner the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah.

RESCUERS AT LOGGERHEADS

Danubian Conference Fiasco

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, April 9.

With the balancing of the Budget, there is a feeling in the country that the troubles of Great Britain in her own land are at an end. Yet, though the domestic situation seems to be clearing, the international position has become more complicated than at any time since the financial trouble began.

WOES OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Danubian Conference of four Powers which met during the week may be said to be actuated with a desire on the part of the big European countries to contribute to the economic and political reconstruction of Europe. But that is not a new step in this direction. The Prime Ministers of Great Britain as well as of France ever since the Treaty of Versailles have all along been engaged in this task. It started with Lloyd George immediately after the War and across the Channel, we know that the late M. Briand gave the best of his time to the solution of the vexed problem of Central Europe What has transpired now, has transpired, more or less, in varied degree in the past. The Prime Ministers faced the ruin, they granted a moratorium or a loan and then they adjourned to face it once again as they did yesterday.

AIR OF SUSPICION.

But the situation at the Four Power Conference which met in London on Wednesday and the subsequent two days was most unsatisfactory. The visit of the French Prime Minister last weekend had already caused disquiet and strong sense of suspicion about the new Anglo-French entente in Germany and Italy. These two countries fear that France proposes to "gallicise" the map of Europe and drive a political wedge between Germany and Italy by the creation of an economic federation of the Danube States from Austria to the Black Sea. It is an accepted fact that France wishes to impose her will on Great Britain and the British Foreign Minister has no hesitation to acquiesce in what France does and in the peculiar method of presenting the Danube scheme adopted by the French Prime Minister. This has aggravated the fears of the other nations.

JUBILANT PARIS.

Earlier in the week, we had cables from Paris exultantly claiming that a Tardieu-Simon Pact was a victory for French interests and suggesting definitely that there was behind the Pact a revival of the Anglo--French understanding. It is not therefore surprising that the views of Great Britain and France on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other should have differed at the very outset of the Conference. That is why, Britain took every precaution to issue repeated statements that the meeting between Tardieu and MacDonald was not designed to elaborate a concerted Anglo-French policy in advance of the Four-Power Conference.

UNPOPULAR VISIT.

The British Prime Minister made it plain to M. Tardieu on Sunday night that the British policy on the Danube issue could not be based on any two-Power understanding, but only on co-operation with every State concerned. He was emphatic in his insistance that the European policy of Great Britain must be based not on any sectional understandings, but on the principle of co-operation of all countries. Sir John Simon, therefore, resented very much the treatment accorded to the French Prime Minister's visit on Sunday.

THE TWO VOICES.

That visit was regarded not as a preliminary to the Four-Power Conference, but as that of a visit for general discussion which was arranged during M. Laval's premiership, but which had then to be postponed. This accounts for the marked difference in the statements made to the Press by the two Premiers. The French Premier urged the need for Anglo-French solidarity to which the British Prime Minister responded by emphasising the co-operation of all countries.

AT LOGGERHEADS.

The disharmony of Wednesday afternoon when the Four Power Conference met was therefore anticipated. But the divergence was not political as the political implications of the Tardieu Pact were tacitly left on one side. It was a divergence of economic interests. The British and their French ally had only one object that of representing primarily the interests of the investors. They think of the large sums of money sunk in the Danube countries. To them trade with these countries is of minor consideration. On the other hand, the Germans and the Italians have taken up a line quite different. They think primarily of trade as their investments are comparatively small, though the Danube State are among their most important markets.

STILL-BORN.

Consequently the Four Power Conference where two parties differed fundamentally with the other two was as good as dead before it was born. None-the-less Britain and France made desperate efforts to save their faces but as the divergence became deeper and deeper even their pretext of an adjournment had to be abandoned. The admitted failure of the Conference was made public last night when it received a decent burial. All that the Powers have agreed to do, to quote the official communique, is that each of the four Governments will address to the other three its observations on the best mode of further advance.

THE FINALE.

The funeral obsequies of the Conference cannot be said to be pleasant as France attempted to lay the blame for the failure on Germans and Italy to which was von Bulow on behalf of his country made a sharp retort. Now that the Conference is dead the problem of financial aid to the distressed Danubian States will be taken up by the League of Nations Council on Tuesday next.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day

The Bolshevik Bogey.

Is the British Government going to intervene in the Chinese turmoil? During the past few months of intensive military activity Great Britain has been content, along with the other Powers, with sending a few lachrymose notes to China and Japan, but now on the rumour that a Red Army is approaching, a British cruiser is promptly sent to Amoy in response to an appeal from the foreign population. Presumably Great Britain has not constituted itself the protector of all foreigners in the Far East. For that matter none of the Powers has ever shown any anxiety to protect anybody unless it can be done with some profit to itself. But the moment the Bolshevik bogey is raised action is taken very promptly and definitely. On the last occasion when there was a Red rising against the tyranny of Chiang Kai-shek, at the behest of European powers thousands of Reds were slaughtered without the slightest compunction. Is history going to repeat itself?

The Beam in Their Own Eye.

The "Statesman" has made another vicious attack on the cotton mill industry of Bombay and charges the millowners with "greedy incompetence". Whatever ground there may be for criticism of Bombay millowners in regard to the treatment of their labour the "Statesman" would do better to turn its attention to the Calcutta jute mills. Its interest in Bombay is not unselfish. There is behind it the interest of the large British importer who has been very hard hit by the protection given to Indian mill industry. And it is curious that this attack should come from Calcutta, the home of jute mill industry which has done little for its workers. We have not heard of the "Statesman" shedding tears for the workers there. If anything it has always supported the capitalists. The Bombay millowners, however, ought to beware of these portents, and realise that the industry must be put on a sound footing if they want protection.

Liberals' Appeal.

The Western India Liberal Association has issued a statement criticising with characteristic mildness the present policy of classification of prisoners. That policy, says the Association, "has merely helped to inflame public feelings and create greater bitterness in the minds of political prisoners which the Government were anxious to avoid." But none the less Government display no anxiety to respect public feeling in this matter. Commentng on the statement the "Leader" urges "the liberalisation of the policy, particularly in connection with the classification of women prisoners, who should, as a rule, be placed in 'A' class". As a matter of fact, most women are given "C" class, not excluding leaders like Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, and are allowed to write but one post-card to their relatives in three months. Can the Government not imagine what feelings the mothers of to-morrow will transmit to their children?

A Just Reward.

Sir Abdul Quayum has been duly rewarded. An A. P. message states that he will be appointed first Minister in the Cabinet under the new dispensation in the North Western Frontier Province. There is nothing remarkable about this gentleman, and the best that can be said about him is that he is like most of the Ministers all over the country. He has been a staunch supporter of the Government in the Assembly and this faithful support of official policy has brought him this reward. Is the ministership a cumulative bakshish for all his past services, or is there anything more?

Swadeshi Motor Cars.

It is very good news that the Calcutta Corporation is to buy a motor car to be manufactured in Calcutta by a Bengalee mechanic without using any finished foreign material. The car, it is said, will cost only Rs. 3,000. The Corporation is also understood to be considering the possibilities of manufacturing electric fans in its own workshops. Bombay should not lag behind Calcutta in such matters and the local Municipal Secretary should at once collect all necessary information about Swadeshi motor cars and fans and also consider the possibilities of getting these things manufactured locally. This question has far more utility, though less glamour, than that of investing the Mayor with a robe, a chain and a mace.

ON WAY TO DELHI CONGRESS

Akalis Arrested: Sequel To Refusal To Obey Police Orders

NEW DELHI, April 18.

Ninty-seven Akalis under the leadership of Ujjagar Singh, arrived here this morning from Amritsar. They were met at the railway station by the District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police and were told that in view of Section 144 Cr. P. C., they would not be allowed to march in a procession, but they insisted, and so they were arrested and taken in a lorry and removed to the District Jail. Only five of them carrying the Granth Sahib were allowed to proceed to Sisganj Gurdwara. It is reported that these Akalis have come here to participate in the Congress session fixed for April 24.—A.P.

AUNDH STATE PEOPLES' CONFERENCE ENDS

Authorities' Sympathetic Co-operation

(From A Correspondent.)

KIRLOSKARVADI, April 18.

The Second Aundh State Peoples' Conference concluded this morning, with a Marathi address by Prof. Abhyankar, who has proved himself as an expert in the solution of the vexed delicate problems concerning the Indian States. Several resolutions were moved by Messrs. Sonubai Kale, Gangabai Jambekar, Laxmanrao Kirloskar, and Pandit Sripad Damodini.

The conference was a good success due to the sympathetic cooperation of the State Authorities, and the deep interest taken in the welfare of the people by the ruler Panth Prathinidhi Balasaheb, who granted facilities for holding the Conference.

Tipsy-Cake

Sir Louis Stuart has been telling Muslims in London they could achieve unity by "eschewing leaders who desire their own ends and choosing the best men and trusting them." After achieving unity the next step for Muslims must be to support British rule as they would be unable to stand alone.

* * * *

This is hardly flattering to the Muslim leaders who went all out for the support of British rule at the R.T.C. Were they after their own ends? It looks like it, as they have certainly not achieved unity.

* * * *

Perhaps this is why Sir Louis Stuart, who has suddenly thrust himself into the limelight as the self-appointed guide, philosopher and friend of Muslims, invites them to choose new leaders.

* * * *

But when you choose a leader how do you find out whether he desires his own ends or not. That is the problem which no party or community has ever yet been able to solve. If Sir Louis Stuart could solve it in practice instead of pouring out sententious platitudes we should all be grateful.

* * *

"Quiet pomp and pageantry marked the first public ceremony connected with the inauguration of the Frontier reforms" says an A. P. message. It would be interesting to know what is quiet pomp and quiet pageantry. Pomp according to the dictionary is "splendid display" and pageantry is also "splendid display" or "empty show". Hardly the sort of thing you can keep quiet.

* * *

The description that follows suggests that the affair was anything but quiet. The sapient scribe of the A. P. goes on to tell us that it was an imposing function with 200 civil and military officers and hundreds of Khans and Malliks in flowing beards, while the Viceroy in full dress and Lady Willingdon entered the Durbar to the accompanying crash of a salute of guns.

* * *

It ended as noisily as it began, with another salute of 17 guns and the singing of the National Anthem, in which the Khans and Malliks with their flowing beards, keeping time to the music, of course, heartily joined. A quiet enough affair for the N.W.F.P. but rather loud according to our ideas.

* * *

Mr. Fazlul Haq who failed to secure election as Mayor of Calcutta seems to be much chagrined by his own defeat but more by the success of his Congress rival, and still more by the fact that the latter secured nearly all the European votes.

* * *

The incident has led Mr. Fazlul Haq to take a very gloomy view of life in general and the futility of Indian politics in particular. He propounds and himself answers the following questions:—

(1) "What have the Congress last by their irrepressible disloyalty?—Nothing."

(2) "What have the Mussalmans gained by their passionate loyalty?—Nothing."

* * *

There hardly seems any way out of this dilemma. If the Congress suddenly became passionately loyal would the net result of their efforts be still nothing? We fear so. And if the Muslims turn to irrepressible disloyalty will the result once more be nothing? Again we fear it would.

* * *

Cardinal Wolsey told Thomas Cromwell that if he had served his God as loyally as he served his King, he "would not now have had to play the woman" and shed tears. Mr. Fazlul Haq might reflect in the intervals of his sobs that if he had served——but we are treading on dangerous ground.

* * *

"The Pioneer" is much perturbed because in "a few brief weeks" the Ordinances will come to an end and it wonders what will happen then. The authorities, it opines, "are both worried and puzzled what to do". Worried and puzzled, however, is not the word for the state of mental confusion in which the "The Pioneer" finds itself.

* * *

After much cogitation and speculation on the possibilities of the near future it winds up its weird lucubrations with an appeal to the Conservatives who,

"instead of slumbering during this period of false security, should go boldly out into the highways and byways, preaching and organising to meet those whom in the near future they will have to meet alone. The time to act is now for to-morrow will be too late."

"Mere Possession Of Letter Does Not Prove Guilt"

KISHORILAL GOSH ADDRESSES ASSESSORS IN MEERUT CASE

(By Mail).

MEERUT, April 13.

Kishorilal Ghosh, an accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, began his argument yesterday. Addressing the assessors, Ghosh quoted an extract to show the marked difference in the effect of evidence in civil and criminal cases—that in civil cases mere preponderence of probability is a sufficient basis of decision, but in criminal cases, specially when the offence charged amounts to treason or felony, a much higher degree of assurance is required.

Accused then read out extracts from the petition of complaint as well as from the opening address of the late Mr. Langford James to show that according to the prosecution the conspiracy was a Communist conspiracy—the fountain head of the conspiracy being the Communist International at Moscow. In judging the character of the association and views of each of the accused, it should be borne in mind, said the accused. Whether it had been proved beyind all reasonable doubt that that the particular accused was in agreement with the programme and plan of action as laid down by the C. I. He asked the assessors not to allow themselves to be influenced by such extraneous considerations, as for example that in case the accused were acquitted, all the money spent by the Government over this case would be wasted.

TEST FOR VERDICT.

Ghosh then proceeded to sum up the case against him and dilated upon the methods employed in the conspiracy, i.e., creation of antagonism between capital and labour. He discussed the principels underlying Trade Unionism and admitted that almost all his activities were in connection with the Trade Union movement, and that consequently he had to take part in strikes and to associate with a large number of people including some of his fellow accused. But he emphasised that in judging the character of his activities and associations, the most important thing to be considered was whether any of the strikes in which he participated was prolonged or whether the grievances of the workers were exploited in any way other than for the legitimate object to remove them by means of negotiation and settlement.

"NOTHING MYSTERIOUS."

Next he took up his association with Spratt, a co-accused and remarked that there was nothing mysterious or secret in the manner in which they had been brought together through their identical interest in trade unionism. Referring to his connection with Donald Campbell, Ghosh made reference to a letter from which an adverse inference had been drawn, simply because Donald Campbell had considered him to be a fit and proper person to go to Canton Conference. He quoted a ruling to show that mere possession of a letter would not ordinarily go a long way to prove any guilt against him. He also referred to the proceedings of the Bengal Trade Union Federation which passed a resolution expressing its inability to send any representative to the Canton Conference. That was the conduct, contended the accused, which was inspired by the letter and was not of a character to warrant the adverse inference drawn from it. Then he dealt with his connection with Ryn of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat and J. W. Johnston of the League against Imperialism.

In this connection, the accused submitted that it was quite natural for both of them (Ryan and Johnston) who were the fraternal delegates to the Trade Union Congress to seek out the Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Ghosh was explaining the nature of his relations with S. Tagore and Miss Agnes Smedley when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

"IDEALS OF LENINISM NOT SUITED TO INDIA"

"More Utopian Than Practical," Says Mukherjee In Meerut Case

MEERUT, April 12.

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case, to-day, Mr. Sinha, defence counsel, being unwell, the judge called upon Messrs. Mukherji and Kishori Lal Ghose (accused) to argue their cases. Mukherji dealt first with the prosecution case in general and then with the specific charges against him.

He admitted to have organised the United Provinces Trade Union Congress along with Mr. Hari Har Nath Shastri,, and also B. N. W. Railway Association and the Divisional Kisan-Mazdur Sabha. The fact that he was a genuine Congressman and a trade unionist, he said, had been borne out by several respectable defence witnesses.

Referring to Dange's (accused) letter he said that before receiving the letter he had moved a resolution at the executive committee meeting of the B. N. W. Railway Association strongly advocating the affiliation of thhe A. I. T U C to I. F. T. U. and subsequently sent it to the general secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. to be placed before the executive committee of that body in Delhi.

Referring again to Mr. Saklatwala's letter to trade unions in India asking them to declare the proceedings of the meeting of the executive committee held at Delhi null and void, Mukherji said that they refused to do so.

Alluding to "Lenin Day" celebrations in Gorakhpur. Mukherji emphatically denied that any such day was ever observed or celebrated there. He then quoted passages from his own book on Leninism wherein he has shown how the ideals of Leninism were impossible and better suited to a Utopian world and that those of the Second International were constitutional and practical having a definite aim.

Mukherji then drew the attention of the court to the fact that he had never been a member or in any way connected with the Communist Party or the Communist International, nor had he ever advocated the ideals of even W. P. Party.

After Mukherji had finished his arguments, Ghose began his address which he had not concluded when the court rose for the day. —A.P.

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DIED IN A TRAIN

On Way From Nagpur To Bombay For Treatment

MONDAY, April 18.

The body of Shantilal Nemchand, a Hindu passenger, who was found dead in the train this morning between Kalyan and Thana, was taken out at the Victoria Terminus, when the Nagpur Mail (2 up) arrived here at about 6-45 a. m.

Hansraj Dahyabhai, a distant relative of the deceased, is alleged to have stated that the deceased was suffering from Hydrophobia. Shantilal was treated at Wardha and Nagpur, but he was not cured. As advised by the Civil Surgeon of Nagpur, Shantilal was being brought to Bombay by Nagpur Mail for treatment, but he expired between Kalyan and Thana this morning in the train.

The police surgeon has certified that death was due to Hydrophobia, and therefore no inquest will be held.

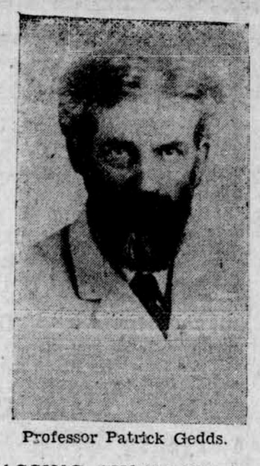
Junagad Dewan Flies In A Plane To See Conditions Of Ryots

AHMEDABAD, April 18.

Mr. Cadel, the new Dewan of Junagadh State, is touring the different parts of the State in an aeroplane with a view to acquaint himself with the conditions of the people.—A. P.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day.



Professor Patrick Gedds.

PASSING AWAY OF GREAT SOCIOLOGIST

Patrick Geddes Dead

LONDON, April 17.

The death has occurred of Professor Patrick Geddes.—Reuter.

Professor Geddess was 78 years of age when he died. He was a great humanitarian and scholar. After a thorough study of biology and allied subjects and engineering and mining in the Universities of London, Paris, Elinburgh and Montpollier, he worked as a demonstrator in the Universities of London and Edinburgh and as lecturer in the Edinburgh School of Medicine.

He spent a good deal of his time in exploration travels in all parts of the world. The studies which interested him most were geography, biology, history, art, social economy and civics. He organised university halls at Edinburgh and Chelsea and study centres in several parts of the world.

He took a great interest in social welfare and in that connection studied town-planning in which subjects he became an expert. He visited India about 15 years ago and stayed in the country for some years during which he visited several of the cities of India and gave some valuable suggestions for their improvement.

Professor Geddes was in Bombay for more than two years and organised the Sociological Section of the Bombay University. He was the head of the Section for about two years.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

After his return to Europe he took great interest in Indian students. In the Universities he worked, he tried to establish a cultural brotherhoon which made no distinction of race, caste, or colour. Later he went to Montpellier University, where he established an Indian College and did much for the development of the University.

University construction and organisation interested him very much and his suggestions were invited from all parts of the world. Several Universities in India and the Continent and the University of Jerusalem have gained from his advice.

Professor Geddes during his busy life had also written a few books himself and in collaboration with others: Evolution of Sex, Evolution, Sex, Biology and Life in Evolution (with Prof. Thomson); City Development; Cities in Evolution; The Coming Polity; and Ideas of War, are some of his works. He was also a biographer, having written "The Life and Work of Sir Jagadish C. Bose."

GANDHIJI'S HOROSCOPE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with interest the prediction about the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi made by an Indian Astrological bureau at Tirutani.

Whenever astrologers have spoken about Gandhiji's horoscope I have always wondered as to how and from where have all these interesting personalities procured the horoscope of Mahatma Gandhi!

It would be well for the people to know that Gandhiji's original horoscope has never been found. My late father (Gandhiji's eldest brother) made a vigorous search about Gandhiji's horoscope, as late as February 1908 when Gandhiji was brutally assaulted for upholding Voluntary Registration in South Africa. But the horoscope was not found. This was at Porbander.

Then, again, twice during the years 1918 and 1920 I tried to find out the horoscope, if at all it existed, from our family house at Rajkot. Needless to say the effort proved fruitless.

The date of Gandhiji's birth is, of course, known. But the 'time', which I believe is an important factor in casting a man's horoscope, is known to none of the oldest living members of the family.

Whenever, therefore, the talk of Gandhiji's horoscope is in the air it must be borne in mind that the so-called horoscope of Gandhiji has been cast by those concerned from the happenings of his life and 'not from the exact time of his birth.—Yours, etc.

SAMALDAS L. GANDHI.

Bombay, April 16.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN COMPANIES

Insurance Of Buildings On I. T. Estates

HEATED DEBATE IN BOARD MEETING

A meeting of the Improvements Board was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presding. Mr. Jafferbhoy A Laljee, Chairman of the Improvements Committee moved that the report of the Finance Sub-Committee regarding insurance of Lessees' Buildings on Trust Estates with companies on the approved list be approved and adopted.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S VIEW.

The Finance Sub-Committee expressed their opinion that it was not desirable in the interest of the Improvement Trust, to restrict the freedom of their lessees to insure in any sound insurance company of their choice by compelling them to insure only in some approved insurance company incorporated in India.

Mr. Ramji Bharwal moved an amendment that the committee be imfomed that the Board were of opinion that the old lessees should be given intimation of the revised list of insurance companies and informed that if they wished to give their insurance to a new company they should give their insurance only to a company in Board's approved list as supplied to them.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Mohanlal Desai supporting the amendment urged the house to encourage only Indian insurance companies.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram suggested to leave the question of insurance to the good sense of the lessees. He moved another amendment that the Improvement Trust should not go beyond making a recommendation to their lessees to insure their properties as far as possible with insurance companies incorporated in India.

THIRD AMENDMENT

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved the third amendment by adding the following to the propositon: The Board are of opinion that a recommendaton be made to the new lessees that they should insure their properties only wth the insurance companies incorporated in India.

Dr. A. J. Collaco expressed his sympathy for the Indian insurance companies but urged the house not to discriminate against other companies.

PRINCE OF WALES' EXAMPLE.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta pointed out the example of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales who urged Britishers to buy only British goods and said as Indians it was their duty to encourage only Indian Insurance companies so that the other Indians may follow their good example.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that the European Exchange Banks refused to accept policies issued by Indian Insurance Companies and hence the move to insure only in the Indian insurance companies which had a psychological effect.

Mr. G. I Griffiths thought that the Indian insurance companies would not be able to carry large volume of insurance owing to the limited funds at their command.

The amendments were negatived and the original proposition was carried.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

The following members were then declared elected to the Improvements Committee:—

(1) Sir V. A. Dhabholkar, (2) Mr. Meyer Nissim, (3) Mr. Mohanlal Desai, (4) Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, (5) Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji, (6) Dr. E. Msses, (7) Mr. G. G. Mararji (8) Mr. Poonjabhai Thakarsy, (9) Mr. M. S. Mitha, (10) Mr. S. M. Chinoy and (11) Mr. B. G. Parelkar.

Muslim Youth Dies Of Opium Poisoning

BOBMBAY, Monday.

A Muslim youth, (20) died today at 1-40 p. m. in the J. J. Hospital of opium-poisoning according to medical report.

Kamruddin Kalabhai, the deceased who was staying along with his wife and father at Imamwada, had been celebrating "Id" yesterday. When he returned home at about 10 o'clock he said that he would not take food as he had enough outside. Afterwards he went to sleep. When his father woke him up at 6 a. m. to-day, Kamruddin complained that he was not feeling well and felt giddy.

Later his condition became worse. A doctor was sent for, who advised that he should be removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired to-day at about 1-40 p. m. The medical report says that he died of opium poisoning.

Standing For Schools' Committee Presidentship

Prof. V. G. Rao, who is standing for election as Chairman of Municipal Schools Committee.

ARRESTS AND ONVICTIONS

(From a Correspondent).

RANPUR, April 16.

A "depressed" class worker who was arrested at Ranpur in connection with the celebrations of April 6th was released on 'parole' and was soon after arrested and taken to Dhandhuka.

CONVICTIONS.

At Dhandhuka in the Court of Mr. Bukhari the following were sentenced:—

The 8th Editor of "Dholera Satyagrah Samachar Patrika" sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Another Congressmen was tried under 17 (1) and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Two Congress workers of Ranpur were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The daughter of a Congressman while on her way to Ranpur, was arrested at Viramgam Station along with the printer and publisher of the proscribed "Sindhudo". The former was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default, to rigorous imprisonment and the latter who was tried under Cr. L. A. Act 17 (1) and (2) was awarded three months for the first and four months for the second and Rs. 50 fine, or. two months more. in default both the sentences to run concurrently.

The 18th 'dictator' of Dholera Satyagrah Sangram was arrested on April 6th along with 5 volunteers.

JALLIANWALA DAY. ARRESTS.

Four volunteers were arrested from the procession at Dholera on "Jallianwala Bagh" Day near the building of the Congress Committee which is under police guard. Two volunteers were arrested for distributing contraband salt and one village worker for raising national slogans. They all were taken to Dhandhuka.

STOP PRESS

90,000 STERLING FOR AN OBJECT D'ART.

SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 18.

Ninety-five thousand sterling, the highest bid ever made in Britain for a work of art, failed to buy Lawrence's famous portrait "Red Boy" when it was offered at auction at Lambton Castle, the ancestral home of Earl of Durham, to-day.

In the balcony of the great hall the Earl sat a lonely figure watching the crowd of 3,000 assembled below in order to buy art treasures and furniture collected by by-gone generations which their present owner is no longer able to maintain. The bid exceeded by nearly 20,000 sterling the previous British record bid of 77,000 sterling for Lawrence's "Little Finkie".

Hoppner's portrait of Lady Anne Barbara Lambton was also withdrawn at 23,000 sterling constituting a new Hoppner record. —Reuter.

LOYAL DARTMOOR CONVICTS TO GET REMISSIONS IN SENTENCES.

LONDON, April 18.

Reward in the form of remission of part of sentences will probably be granted to certain Dartmoor convicts who remained loyal during the recent disturbances.

The Home Secretary replying to a question in Commons announced that he contemplated recommending to His Majesty the King that course, though it was undesirable. He would make final decisions before the conclusion of the trial of those against whom proceedings had been instituted. —Reuter.

VAMOS SCRATCHED FROM CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, April 18.

Vamos was scratched from the City and Suburban Handicap at nine a. m. to-day.—Reuter.

HOPES OF TAX REMISSIONS FADING OUT.

LONDON, April 18.

Expectations entertained until recently that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will announce appreciable tax remissions in his budget proposals to-marrow have now receded almost to the vanishing point. It is anticipated that his programme will be a provisional one to some extent until the position arising from the Lausanne Conference in June and the Ottawa Conference in July can be clearly seen. The second Finance Bill may follow in autumn. Mr. Chamberlain expects to complete his speech in 90 minutes.—Reuter.

CIRCUM NOTES

WORKING OF INDIAN COAL MINES

HEAVY SURPLUS OF OUTPUT OVER CLEARING

BOMBAY, April 18.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 5.9 ps. gold or 13.98 pence to-day.

The report of the Commercial Intelligence Department on the working of Indian coal mines for 1930 shows that a steady increase in output has not been met by demand and that this has continued into 1931. This has naturally reflected on the yields of coal shares in the Calcutta market and depressed their quotation. To a large extent, coal is an indispensable commodity in India. One expected consumption under this head not to go down.

EXPECTED INCREASE.

The chief buyers of coal are the railways, iron foundries, cotton mills, brick factories and steamers using bunker coal. These demands should be somewhat lower on account of the depression but not to the extent to which coal clearings have been affected. The output of all Indian mines (including those in Hyderabad and other States which produce about 5 per cent.) has risen from 17 million tons in 1916 to 23.8 million tons in 1930 and this is about 400,000 tons more than in 1929. It thus seems that the coal companies have not observed any scheme of restriction in accordance with changing conditions.

TOTAL CONSUMPTION FIGURES.

The total consumption figures for 1930 including wastage at the pit mouth were only 23.5 million tons and in 1931 up to September, raisings amounted to 18.8 million tons while 'despatched' were only 13.1 million tons, there having been surplus raisings every month. It is not surprising, therefore, that the price of coal should have fallen from Rs. 6-0 per maund in April last to Rs. 5-4-0 per maund in October 1931. Nor did the departure from the gold standard affect the price of coal to any appreciable degree.

UNPROFITABLE.

A curious result of the depression in the industry has been that while the prices are so low that only first-rate seams can be worked at a profit and second-rate seams have had to be closed down little by little, those mines which installed modern machinery have been unable to pay their way because these cost too much in relation to the price of the coal. If it was a question of increasing output when there is pressure on the supply at the pit mouth, then these machines would have justified themselves. As it is, the old-fashioned mines are able to get along while others are not.

LESSON FOR OTHERS?

Should this be regarded as a lesson to be learnt by those who talk vociferously about industrialisation in this country? Does this mean that in our country, the real attempt should be to employ as little of machinery and as much of human labour as possible? For, if too much machinery is used (though it be too little according to western standards) the fixed charges become a heavy drag in times of depression while excess of human labour and adjustment of the same can be provided for or against more satisfactorily.

LABOUR EMPLOYED IN MINES.

The labour employed in Indian mines consists, according to the latest returns, of 133,600 men, 43,000 women and a dozen children. Of these, 117,200 are employed below ground and 53,300 above ground. In Indian States there are 13,800 unclassified workers of whom 4,600 work above ground. The labour force employed which was coming down every year from 1921-22, when the price of coal was Rs. 18 per ton at the pit mouth, reached the lowest level in 1928 and with the fall of prices below a certain limit, there seems to have been an increasing demand for human labour, which further strengthens the argument advanced above.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S STERLING DEAL.

It is understood that the amount of £715,000 shown in the statement recently published by the Government of sterling remittances, was due to the Secretary of State taking over the surplus of a sterling loan floated by the Calcutta Port Trust. Did the Port Trust float a sterling and convert it into rupees because it was ultimately cheaper to do so? But it was certainly unwise to borrow depreciated sterling with the practical certainty of having to repay it in appreciated rupees. Why should not the Loan have been issued in rupees in Calcutta?

Bombay S. P. C. A. ACTIVITIES

During the month of March last the Society employed in all 46 Agents, of these, 1 was on sick leave, 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra.

The 40 Agents employed for outdoor work succeeded in prosecuting 1,386 cases during the month as shown below:—

In 1,193 cases accused were fined more or less, including 5 aggravated cases in which the accused were fined Rs. 15|- each for permitting unfit horses to be used for labour.

In 8 cases fines varying from Rs. 7|- to Rs. 30|- were inflicted and imprisonment in default varying from 7 days to 30 days was given.

In 73 cases the accused were fined for overloading carts, of these, 36 were loaders and 37 were drivers, and in 3 cases the accused were fined and imprisonment in default was given as shown below:—

227 animals were treated as outpatients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspetors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

The two Agents appointed at Bandra prosecuted 26 cases of cruelty and convictions were obtained in 23 cases and fines aggregating to Rs. 46|- were imposed, the accused in the other cases were acquitted.

Fire In Rubber Estate

MADURA, April 17.

News is received of a serious fire which broke out in a rubber estate situated in the Lower Palni Hills belonging to an Indian planter which destroyed large stocks of rubber stored in it. The loss is estimated at over Rs. 30,000.—A. P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

	New York, April 18.
Previous Closing	3.77 1/2
To-day's Closing	3.78 7/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

	London, April 18.
Previous Closing	3.77 1/8
To-day's Opening	3.77 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.78 7/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY.

	New York, April 18.
Previous Closing Rate	6.12
To-day's Opening Rate	6.08
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	6.05
Difference	—.07

Broach Expectation A/May Rs. 177
Broach Expectation J/Aug. Rs. 186

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY

	Liverpool, April 18.
Previous Closing Rate	4.62
To-day's Opening Rate	4.58
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	4.53
Difference	—.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, April 18.
Silver Ready	16 11/16
Lower	5 annas
Silver Forward	16 3/4
Lower	5 annas

Market: India and China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

	Bombay, April 18.
Silver Spot	53 11 0
Silver Chaitra	53 12 0
Silver Vaishakh	54 1 0
Gold Spot	27 0 0
Gold Chitra	27 1 0

Forecast Of Commodities Prices

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL MORATORIUMS

Partial Drought To Reduce Crops

(By M. D. Lavangia)

N. Y. cotton prices in equivalent weight of gold in gold value, at the level of present price of gold in N. Y.

Prices forecasted shall rise proportionately every month than indicated mark with rise in gold prices at N. Y. through inflated paper currencies.

1932. Month.	Average price. cents.	Highest range. cents.	Lowest range. cents.
April	6.50	7.00	6.00
May	6.80	7.30	6.30
June	7.10	7.60	6.60
N. Y. relaxes gold.			
July	7.40	7.90	6.90
England tries to come on gold standard but again fails.			
August	7.70	8.20	7.20
September	8.00	8.50	7.50
N. Y. goes off gold standard due to adoption of barter tactics by the gold world.			
October	8.30	8.80	7.80
November	8.60	9.10	8.10
December	8.90	9.40	8.40
1933.			
January	9.20	10.70	9.70
February	9.50	11.00	10.00
March	9.80	11.30	10.30

Collapse in prices due to long liquidation shall begin from first of June 15th of July and 15th of September.

Broach prices forecast basing on average cross rate dol. 4.00.

1932.	Average price.	Highest range.	Lowest range.
April	189	199	180
May	195	205	186
June	201	211	192
July	207	217	198
August	213	223	204
September	219	229	210
October	225	235	216
November	231	241	222
December	237	247	228
January 1933.	243	253	234
February	249	259	240
March	254	265	245

Gold sells in gold coin value at Rs. 21 8 per tola but it sells in paper inflated values at Rs. 36 per tola.

Silver sells in N. Y. at 40.00 cents on Oz.

GOLD AND PRICES.

Try to find out the price of all commodities in actual weight of gold in gold value as it prevailed on 19-9-1932, before England went off gold standard.

For example:—Broach cotton was selling before 21-9-1932 in seven tolas weight of gold at gold value Rs. 21-8 per tola equal to Rs. 150-8 per candy.

To-day it also sells in seven tolas weight of gold plus import duty Rs. 25 per candy.

Whenever you find Broach price below this mark, do not fail to operate on long side.

The above price marks are worked out basing on regular flow of normal business and upkeep of confidence.

Whenever financial collapse or sentiments bullish feeling upsets the above mark, do not fail to reap advantage of same. But when such excitement subsides, the prices shall reach the mark indicated.

The world shall experience very high and low level of prices in shares and stocks, gold and silver and commodities.

We advise to give up straddle operations during one year ahead of unstabled currencies. Always operate with stop loss order. Immediately prefer to get out of the market, no sooner the slightest rumorr bubbles up effecting the market one way or the other.

COTTON SITUATION.

We estimate worlds' cotton crop for 1932-33 and 1933-34 at 1,85,00,000 bales a year against worlds' cotton final yield worked out by us at 2,45,00,000 bales.

This means a lesser production of about 60 lac bales a year shall counterbalance gradually over supplied carryover within a period of two successive years.

Within this one year, whenever over supplied carryover is thrown on the market at higher value or whenever financial collapse feared by internal world csaos refusing to respect treaty obligation, a collapse in prices shall always come like one we have noticed recently during March and April.

Be careful of such temporary collapse in the market, in all commodities and never hesitate to hedge against your ready stocks.

Now coming to the financial situation of the world, it appears that distressed world is unable to pay debts or reparation for which general moratorium to the world internally as well as externally shall be granted for a period of 5 years, as the only solution left opened to avoid present financial collapse.

So, during this period of moratorium world new and old shall refuse to work on gold and silver standard.

It shall be compelled to transfer all her gilt edged securities into inflated paper floating debts internally in every country.

The cross of gold has been broken by the distressed world blackening the face of Capitalism and every country is out to break the cross of tariff, through necessities of business, on barter basis

Price of coffee per lb. is exchanged with price of coal per ton.

No gold is required to give or receive.

If gold and silver remains as neglected commodities of no use, as medium of exchange or as a basis of credit, it follows that debts if demanded or credit given or returned shall be only in commodities of daily use and consumption. Gold and silver shall remain as jewellery to adore capitalism.

As necessity is the mother of invention, so nature helps the distressed world, in finding out a solution.

God alone can guide humanity in her troubles. None should defy the laws of nature.

Inflation was found unworkable in 1922 which gave birth to huge debts.

So also deflation was tried and found worthless in 1930.

MANAGED CURRENCY

The only way now left open for every nation is internal well managed paper currency regulating internal prices in such a way as to develop barter business.

Barter shall regulate production and distribution which conferences so far have failed to achieve. It shall stable prices and bring gambling in disguise of trade to a standstill.

We think barter shall be the best solution prior to Universal constiution to wipe out out unemployment as well as generating amongst nations harmony and good will in place of rivalry and opposition. It shall enable every nation to balance their budget without needing gold or silver to pay or receive and shall work very successfully to distribute equally work and food, scale of wages, etc.

Agricultural countries shall be checked from competing with Industrial countries, throwing them out of employment and vice versa industrial underpaying agricultural products. Industrial countries are quite within their natural rights of enforcing barter on agricultural countries.

I buy your raw products at maintaince-price provided you stop industrialising to hoard gold and silver to starve the world and buy my manufactured goods at a price level of maintenance. Barter shall set these indiscrepancies right ahead in short time.

Gold, silver, wheat, cotton and other commodities were not meant for hoarding. Wheat cannot be hoarded but can be stocked in liquor. Cotton cannot be hoarded but can be stocked in cloth. Wages realise through its manufacture shall consume and raise the price level.

Everything should be kept rotating in perpetual motion as the dictum from laws of nature. Then and then deadlock never creates and humanity escapes punishment at the hands of nature.

Cotton market shall now rise from Rs. 183 to Rs. 220 by 31-5-32 (Broach parity remaining Rs. 15 above than normal level).

Then it shall again collapse like March during July long liquidation.

This time it shall refuse to go below Rs. 185.

Partial drought this year is facing the Universe as a whole. Crops of coton rice and sugar shall suffer a great deal.

India is under the throes of partial famine. Those who shall invest in fodder and food shall reap best profits.

Great social changes in the form of present government of every country takes place in 1932-33, wiping and internal debts through inflation like days of roubles and marks.

Barter shall give birth to one Universal Rule in 1933 when world capitalism shall be found in a very sorrowful state.

Barter shall work as a good instrument in the hands of old world to make new world climb down from its riches and regime Barter shall compel America to throw doors of imigration open for unemployed population of Europe.

Till the land, reap the grain and live on it as all other creation exists shall be the watchword for existence. Barter is a very good dose to check both capitalism and communism in obeyance. It is the cross where both will be crucified by giving up of metallic standard.

BID FOR VICEROY'S CUP

New Zealand Yearling For India

LYONS PURCHASES PHAR LAP'S BROTHER

CALCUTTA, April 17.

News has reached here that a brother of Phar Lap, the famous Australian race-horse, has been specially purchased in New Zealand by Mr. G. L. Lyons, a Ceylon owner, with the intention of winning the Viceroy's Cup.

Mr. Lyons, who has raced in many countries, and who attended the recent Wellingdon Meeting, was very much impressed with the possibilities of the development of the youngest relation of the New Zealand-bred champion of Australia, Phar Lap.

Negotiations then started on his behalf and these culminated in the purchase of the colt on his behalf on a very substantial price.

Mr. Lyons has given instructions that the colt shall remain in New Zealand and he has been sent to the Elderslie Stud, where he will remain for at least a year before being shipped to Colombo.

It is noteworthy that this is the first occasion that a New Zealand yearling has been purchased for an owner racing in Ceylon. It is probable that should the colt develop as anticipated he expects to invade India in the hopes of capturing all the most important stakes.—A P.

TWO PERSONS LET OFF

BOMBAY, Monday.

A volunteer was put up before Mr. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, for distributing illegal handbills in the Sheikh Memon Street.

The accused having given an apology and an undertaking not to repeat the offence, the Magistrate let him off on his furnishing a bail for Rs. 25.

Another man who was alleged to have pasted on his shop a handbill headed "Beware, merchants of the Dawa Bazar" was also put up before the same Magistrate.

HANDBILL IN QUESTION

The accused, in his defence, stated that he was not a Congressman. While he was sitting in his shop, a volunteer thrust into his shop the handbill in question. While he was reading it, he was arrested by the police

The accused having given an undertaking not to participate in illegal activities, the Magistrate released him on bail for Rs. 50 for good behaviour for six months.

MILL GIN STORES EXHIBITION

Rush Of Visitors On The First Day

BOMBAY, Monday.

An exhibition of Swadeshi Mill and Gin Stores was opened today on the first floor of Sohrab House, Hornby Road, Bombay. Several manufacturers have exhibited their wares. Prominent among them are Maharaja of Kasimbazaar China Clay Mines, Mohamed Siddick Glass Works, Kurla, M. G. Shah & Co. of Bombay, Textile Store Products Co. Kirloskar Bros., Parekh Woollen Articles Works of Bombay and Western India Tanneries of Dharavi (Bombay). There was a rush of visitors throughout the day. It will remain open from 11 to 6 till Monday next.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED

Bakr-Id Passes Off Peacefully At Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 17.

Sixty political prisoners were released on 15th instant and about 80 more were released yesterday from the Yeravwada Jail. About 30 of them were seen at the platform waiting to catch the train for their respective villages.

A Congress volunteer was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 20 yesterday by the City Magistrate for the accused attempted to hoist the national flag over the Ray Market Flag post.

BAKRI ID PASSES QUIETLY

The Bakri Id prayers were offered here in all mosques this morning; and the sacrifices were given in the noon. Nothing untowards happened.

SERVANT STEALS MASTER'S DOG

Mr. Horniman Discovers Stolen Pet In Pathan's House

Accused's False Allegations Of Overdue Wages

Mr. B. G. Horniman, figured as the complainant in a case heard by Mr. Oscar Brown, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court, on Monday morning.

The name of the accused in this case was Gulam Mahomed Fakir Mahomed, a domestic servant formerly in the employ of Mr. Horniman. He was charged under Section 379 I.P.C. with the theft of an Irish Terrier dog belonging to the complainant

The case was heard first on the 11th inst. by Mr. P. L. Thacker (now on leave) when the police applied for a remand of the accused.

THREATENED BY PATHANS.

In his evidence Mr. B. G. Horniman stated that the accused left his service without notice on April 3 and took the dog away with him. It was however recovered on the next day from the accused by complainant's Secretary. The dog was then kept in charge of a peon. On April 6 when Mr. Horniman returned home he found the dog missing again.

He made inquiries and learnt that the dog was stolen by the accused who had taken it to a house in Bandra. Accordingly he went to Bandra with some friends to the shop of one Mamoo Pathan. This man denied all knowledge of the accused or the dog but witness saw the dog tied up in a backroom and entered the shop to recover it.

Mr. Horniman continuing said that the accused then came out with seven or eight Pathans and threatened him and his friends with assault. He reported the matter to the Bandra police and the accused was thereupon arrested and the dog taken charge of by the police.

FALSE ALLEGATIONS.

The accused in his statement denied having stolen the dog. He alleged that Mr. Horniman owed him six months' wages and it was a false charge. He purchased the dog for Rs. 10 in Lahore.

Mr. Horniman said it was untrue that he owed accused anything. He produced in court a letter written to him by the accused begging for a loan of Rs. 200 as he wanted to go to his native place. The letter said "Kindly lend me an advance of Rs. 200...." If he owed six months wages to the accused the latter could not have asked for a loan. He was paid in full his wages for March on April 2nd. Witness used to pay the accused one rupee daily for the food expenses of the accused and the dog.

Mr. S. Raghavan, Secretary to Mr. Horniman, gave evidence that the accused came in the night and unchained the dog and ran away with it. He saw him from the verandah and ran out to catch him but accused jumped in a waiting car and disappeared. Witness stated that he had paid the accused his full wages up to the 31st March 1932.

While the pleader for the defence was addressing the Court the Magistrate remarked that he was bringing in irrelevant matter, so though it was not strictly relevant, he (the Magistrate) would mention that he knew this dog.

He happened to stay in the same hotel in Lahore where Mr. Horniman stayed and the dog had bitten his (the Magistrate's) sepoy and on inquiries he learnt that the dog belonged to Mr. Horniman.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and convicted the accused. He asked Mr. Horniman whether he wished to press the charge. Mr. Horniman said he had no feeling in the matter. He only wanted to recover his dog and he left it entirely in his Worship's hands. The Magistrate said he was unwilling to send the accused, a young man, to jail. But it was a serious thing for a servant to steal his master's dog. He sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Trichinopoly, S.I. Railway wires under date April 18.—With reference to my telegram of 16th inst. the line between Lalgudi and Pullambadi was restored and through running of trains resumed at 11 hours to-day on the Villupuram-Trichy Chord Line.—A. P.

The 24th dictator of Hyderabad Congress Committee was arrested on Sunday morning, while he was performing a flag salutation ceremony in the presence of a large gathering.—A. P.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

STATEMENT FOR 1931

ASSURANCES IN FORCE (net)	Rs.	8,35,91,15,250
NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR (net)	"	1,44,64,08,807
TOTAL REVENUE (net)	"	53,60,88,983
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	"	36,84,85,428
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES IN 1931	"	25,09,64,945
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES SINCE ORGANIZATION	"	1,65,47,52,606
SURPLUS AND CONTINGENCY RESERVE	"	5,78,81,367
TOTAL LIABILITIES (including paid up Capital Stock)	"	1,65,39,11,660
ASSETS, AT DECEMBER 31st, 1931	"	1,71,17,93,027
FUNDS	"	1,63,37,28,442

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS REVIEWED

"....I think you will agree with me that for a year such as that through which we have just passed the showing is a remarkably fine one.

"New assurances of Rs. 1,44,64,08,807, and a total in force of Rs. 8,35,91,15,250, are figures so great as to need no emphasis.

"The distribution of our new business is interesting. Canada contributed Rs. 27,51,37,481, United States Rs. 79,92,14,329, Great Britain Rs. 14,15,61,038 and the rest of the world Rs. 23,04,95,959.

"Our mortality experience has been even more favourable than that of last year, the claims being but 54.3 per cent. of the expected, against 57.6 per cent. in 1930.

"Since business was commenced in 1871 we have paid out in benefits Rs. 1,65,47,52,606. Last year alone our payments were Rs. 25,09,64,945, an amount exceeding the total assurances written in 1922. We may well rejoice over the magnitude and importance of the social service which the Company is performing.

"During the past year life assurance has been tested as perhaps never before, and it has withstood the trial triumphantly. So far as I am aware not one life company on the continent has had to close its doors, a wonderful record. In Canada we can claim with pride that even since Confederation not one Dominion licensed company has ever failed.

"It will be noticed that in addition to the surplus of Rs. 4,47,82,233 over all liabilities and capital stock, we have a contingency reserve of Rs. 1,30,99,134 to provide for possible shrinkage in mortgages and other real estate investments. Our reserves have been calculated on the same strong basis as last year. Although our investments payable in American currency greatly exceed our liabilities in that currency, we have treated both as on a par, taking no credit for the premium on American funds. Our liabilities under contracts in other currencies also are included at a total greater than required at the prevailing rates of exchange.

"Our holdings of stocks have been valued on the basis laid down by the Dominion Department of Insurance, which is practically the same as that adopted for all companies by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States.

"In new investments we have favoured high grade bonds, the yield on which is now very attractive.

"The profits paid or allotted to policy-holders amounted to Rs. 7,13,04,451, or over 20 per cent. of the total annual premium income.

"In the light of these figures, the report is indeed an excellent one.

"And what of the future? No one believes that the depression will last for ever. It is impossible to say just when the turn will come, but with the vast natural resources of this continent, and the brains, energy, and actual wealth of its people, business recovery is inevitable. When prosperity does return no company will share in its benefits in greater measure than our own."

—From the President's Address at the Annual Meeting.

SIXTY-ONE YEARS OF SERVICE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

ARMY MEN ENJOY MUCH FUN

Hunt For Dacoits Who Weren't There

RANGOON, Apri. 17.

Report on an amusing incident has been received from the Prome District. It appears that recently some members of a Mahadok Wut Athin from Ywama village, Thegon Township, while out collecting alms for the forthcoming water festival, happened to arrive at Thegyaw, a railway station on the Rangoon-Prome line, between Padigon and Thegon, while the 13 up passenger mixed train was in the station. Six of them boarded this train, while others proceeded on foot.

When passing a bridge under repair, the train slowed down and the six persons who had boarded the train alighted and joined their companions of whom there were nine.

Two of the nine were schoolboys aged about 15 years and as the train was running slowly, they ran after it.

The Guard thinking that he was being chased by them; reported on his arrival at Thegon, that five Burmans armed with dahs, tried to hold up the train between Thegon and Thegyaw near the caution restriction but did not succeed as the engine put on speed, leaving the culprits behind.

This report, which was made at 7-30 a.m., found its way to the controller who at 10-5 p.m. sent frantic messages that the guard of the 13 up reported at Thegon that he saw 40 or 50 men chasing his train near the Thegaw caution restriction.

The report brought out the military police from Thegon.

The military police from Paungde and the District Superintendent of Police of Prome with a party of Chin Levies from Theme, only to find on arrival that the report was false.—A. P.

CRIME IN BURMA

RANGOON, April 18.

How criminals took advantage of the disturbed state of the district will be seen from the number of crimes that have been brought home to some of them. To quote only two instances—in one case the offender has already received the following sentences:—

Death, transportation for life, on four periods of 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each and he is still standing his trial in two more seven cases of dacoity. In another case on old offender has already been sentenced to 67 year's rigorous imprisonment for cases of dacoity, has yet to answer four more charges of dacoity.—A.P.

LATE SIR L. A. YAIN

Burma Government's Tribute

RANGOON, April 18.

A Burma Gazette extraordinary issued this morning announcing the death of Sir Lee Ah Yain Minister of the Government of Burma, in the Forest Department states:—His outstanding abilities integrity, character and devotion to duty have been of the greatest assistance to the Government of Burma and his untimely death is a severe loss to the Province. Sir Charles Innes and his colleagues have lost in him a loyal and wise councillor whose place it will be difficult to fill. They desire to convey to Lady Ah Yain and her family their deepest sympathy in their bereavement. The Governor in Council directs as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Ah Yain that all Courts and offices be closed to-day and to-morrow. —A.P.

GARDEN PARTY AT WILLINGDON CLUB

Minister Of Education Entertained

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Willingdon Club presented a gay appearance on Saturday when a garden party was held in honour of Sir Ramuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education. Over two hundred guests attended the function which was organised by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and friends.

The heads of educational institutions, judges of the High Court, members of the legal and medical professions who responded to the invitation, spent an enjoyable time and incidentally had an opportunity of widening their acquaintance.

Among the prominent guests were Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice, Sir Gulam Hidyatullah, Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sir Govind Pradhan, Mr. Kirpalani and others.

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MOLLISON'S AIR CRASH

Narrow Escape From Death

STORY OF LONDON-CAPE TOWN FLIGHT

Mr. J. A. Mollison, the 26-year-old Scottish airman, narrowly escaped death when he crashed at Cape Town after breaking the record for the flight from England to the Cape recently.

Worn out with fatigue after flying throughout three nights, he passed right over the aerodrome and fell in the darkness on the beach, with part of his 'plane in the sea.

The machine was completely wrecked. A taxi-driver who groped his way to the wreck found the airman in the cockpit, apparently dead.

He was only shaken and dazed, however, and after he had recovered a little the taxi-driver dragged him from the machine and drove him to the aerodrome.

Mollison was utterly exhausted and scarcely able to speak.

"I tried to land on the beach because the lights were too much for me," he explained. "For the last two days I have seen all my instruments in duplicate. It must be some nervous shock."

His time for the 6,255 miles flight was 4 days, 17 hours, 19 minutes—fifteen hours less than the previous record, held by Miss Peggy Salaman and Mr. Gordon Store, and nearly two days less than that set up on Easter Monday last year by Mr. Glen Kidston. The following is the full story of the accident.

AN ACCIDENT

A huge crowd, swelled by hundreds of Easter holiday-makers, had gathered at the newly-opened municipal aerodrome to await Mollison's arrival at Cape Town. The aerodrome was flooded with light from the beacons placed round the landing field.

Suddenly Mollison's silver-winged Puss Moth was seen overhead. But instead of landing, it flew on into the darkness in the direction of Cape Town.

Sirens were sounded to attract the airman's attention, but as the minutes passed and he failed to return the crowd began to fear that he must have been killed.

Some time later a taxi-cab pushed its way through the people to the front of the landing ground. Onlookers saw a dazed man stumble out, but not for a minute or two did they realise that it was Mollison. Then they nearly broke down the little wooden office to which he had been taken in their efforts to catch a glimpse of him.

RESCUED BY TAXI-DRIVER

Mollison's narrow escape from death was later described by the coloured taxi-driver:

"I was standing near my car on the road along Blauberg Strand," he said, "when I heard a loud drone over my head. I got the fright of my life when an aeroplane suddenly swooped down and fell into the soft sand of the beach with a sickening crash.

"It was some minutes before I was able to make out the shape of the aeroplane in the darkness. Groping my way to it, I felt for the cockpit and there I found Mr. Mollison, who appeared to be dead. But when I shook him I was relieved to find that he was only dazed.

"He quickly recovered and I dragged him out of the cockpit, and took him to my car, in which I drove him to the aerodrome."

"NERVOUS SHOCK"

"By Jove, I'm glad I hold the Colonial records," were Mollison's first words to a small knot of pressmen and aerodrome officials. He was utterly exhausted and was hardly able to reply to the volley of questions fired at him. His eyes were bloodshot and his speech was incoherent.

"I tried to land on the beach because the lights were too much for me," he said. "For the last two days I have seen all my instruments in duplicate. It must be some nervous shock. I simply could not have landed on the aerodrome in the glare of all the lights."

The subject of the aerodrome lights seemed to be an obsession with him, and he constanty repeated that he was almost unable to see.

Thunderous cheers greeted Miss Amy Johnson as she pushed her way through the crowd into the small room.

"Welcome, Mr. Mollison; I think you're wonderful, you hero," was her greeting.

DESCENT IN DESERT

Mollison's chief concern was for his machine, and he begged aerodrome officials to try to recover it.

"I thought I would do it when I left Walfisch Bay," he said. "I didn't know whether I'd be able to carry on last night. I felt very bad at times during the stretch from St. Paul de Loanda to Walfisch Bay.

"Tell me, do I look bad?" he asked. "I feel atrocious."

"Well, you look washed out," replied Miss Johnson.

The flight, he said, was the most arduous of his life. He encountered terrific rainstorms over North Africa. He was forced down one night on the banks of the Niger.

While crossing the Sahara he became so terribly drowsy that he landed and rested for an hour—hundreds of miles from civilisation.

The Mayor of Cape Town congratulated Mr. Mollison on behalf of the city; and after a short conversation a way was cleared for him through a wildly enthusiastic crowd.

Despite the efforts of the police and officials, the mob carried the airman, who smiled feebly, to the waiting car; and then, amid scenes of great enthusiasm, he was driven off, with the Mayor and Mayoress, to his hotel.

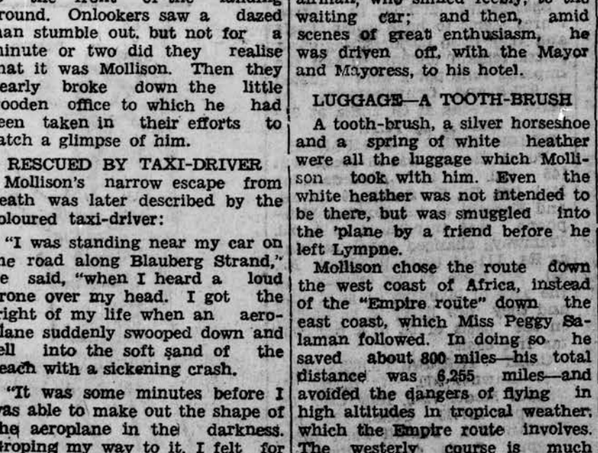
LUGGAGE—A TOOTH-BRUSH

A tooth-brush, a silver horseshoe and a spring of white heather were all the luggage which Mollison took with him. Even the white heather was not intended to be there, but was smuggled into the 'plane by a friend before he left Lympne.

Mollison chose the route down the west coast of Africa, instead of the "Empire route" down the east coast, which Miss Peggy Salaman followed. In doing so he saved about 800 miles—his total distance was 6,255 miles—and avoided the dangers of flying in high altitudes in tropical weather, which the Empire route involves. The westerly course is much flatter.

It involved, however, a flight of 2,000 miles over the desert and the risk of a forced landing among hostile tribesmen. In spite of this he refused to take a revolver with him, because he could not afford even that extra weight.

Miss Amy Johnson, who arrived here said that she was planning an Atlantic flight next year—but not alone.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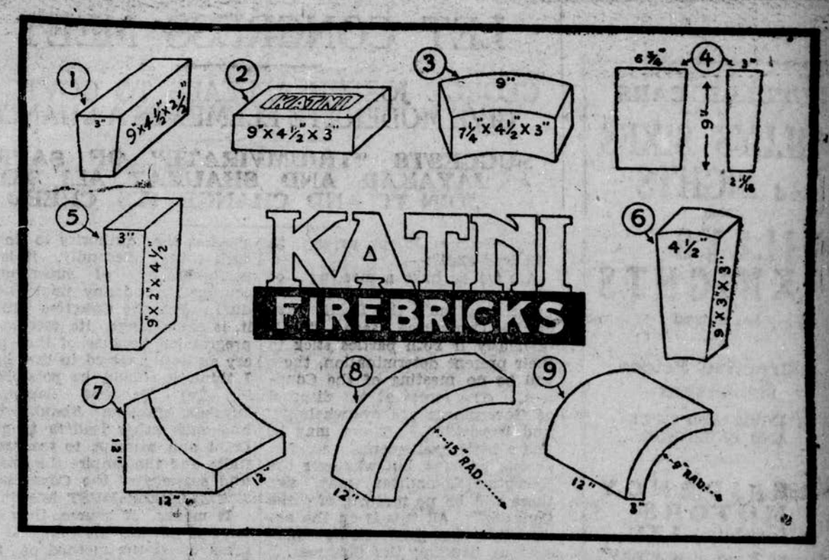

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LET CONGRESS MEET

GEORGE JOSEPH APPEALS TO GOVT. TO GIVE MODERATE ELEMENTS A CHANCE

SUGGESTS "TRIUMVIRATE" OF SAPRU, JAYAKAR AND SHAUKAT ALI TO JOIN IT AND CHANGE ITS CREED

Mr. George Joseph writes in "Madras Mail":—

Are we to have a meeting of the Congress this year? Government says "no"; the Delhi Reception Committee says "yes". Obviously if both parties stick to their present determination, there will be no meeting of the Congress. The forces at the disposal of Government are overwhelming and irresistible. There may be just a little excitement, a few arrests perhaps, but whatever the Reception Committee may say, there will be no meeting of the Congress. All this is on the assumption that Government persists in banning the Congress.

IRRITATING BUT NOT DANGEROUS

But need it? It is a very interesting inquiry. The position is that the resolute action of Government on the return of Mr. Gandhi has resulted in the imprisonment of extremist leaders who had hitherto been dominating Congress. Congress meant to paralyse Government by a universal no-rent and no-tax campaign; that consequence need no longer be feared. All that Congress is now playing about with is the programme before the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, a programme which was merely irritating without being dangerous.

CONGRESS HOLDS STILL.

It has to be recognised at the same time that in the towns and certain portions of the rural area Congressmen are still active in their way and that their activity leads to occasional bloodshed and incendiarism. What is more, the persistent attack on British trade is a disturbing factor of great importance. Depression accounts for a good deal in the drop in imports from Britain, but it is worth noting that imports from Japan are swelling at the expense of Lancashire. Indian Mills want to mane a good gap the produced by the falling off in British imports, but they are not equal to the task and it is Japan that profits. The really important feature is not that Japan is profiting, but that Britain is losing and that the loss is due to the Congress boycott. The Congress formula is no doubt "Boycott Foreign Goods"; but every one knows that it is British goods that are in fact boycotted. In one word. Congress though suffering from the shrewd blow aimed at it in January is by no means down and out.

CHANCE FOR MODERATES.

It is not down and out. But the common people on whose loyalty and strength Congress had built as a foundation are beginning to ask questions. They are getting tired of the constant demand for money and for young men and women to "volunteer" to break the law. Breach of the law means lnes and imprisonment, and the ocrasional breaking of heads. And worse, all this does not seem to have the slightest effect on the refusal of Government to be rattled or forced to surrender.

As long as Mr Benn and Lord Irwin were there, there was the suggestion of elasticity and defeatism, but now the case is wholly different. Sir Samuel Hoare is nice and pleasant and yields a point now and then, as in the Paton case; but on the main matter of having no traffic with breakers of the law, he is altogether adamant.

What then, the moderate elements ask, is the use of this policy of the breach of the law? Is it not the better part of wisdom to face facts and evolve a policy of realism? What is gained by asking for breaking away from the Empire, when everyone knows that Dominion Status was the ideal which satisfied C. R. Das and that neither Britain nor the Princes nor the Minorities would tolerate "Independence" for a moment. This is the type of questions that are being forced to the front by current developments, and there is reason to believe that, given a proper lead, Congress itself will come to sensible conclusions. Let this be remembered: If Congress defines its ideal as "Swaraj" as distinguished from "Purna Swaraj" and will not advocate breach of laws as a method of political action, it will at once cease to be a Revolutionary Committee and will resume its old place as a highly useful political organisation.

CAN MRS. NAIDU DO IT?

But the change can be brought about only if the Congress meets. It is not open to Mrs. Naidu or any other current "dictator" of the Congress Working Committee to make any such declaration. In the first place, I doubt whether she has the authority to do any such thing. Secondly, it is a performance of super-human courage beyond any single individual. But the Congress can do it, it can change its creed, its programme because of the plenary authority vested in the body. I think it should be possible for Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Maulana Shaukat Ali and such other leaders to go to Delhi and attempt to recover for India and the Empire the prestige and services of the Congress.

CONGRESS MUST MEET.

It means, of course, they will have to go into the Congress and press on it the method of Conference in lieu of the Gandhism policy of obstruction, breach of lows and the confusion of anarchy, violent or non-violent. I quite recognise that in prospect it will be a difficult experience for them to go and sit in counsel with young men who are madly inflamed against Government and possibly against themselves; but if they will keep their heads and will take the ordinary trouble of organisation in advance, there is no reason why they should not succeed in winning Congress over to practical politics. They will find that the support for sanity and realism is very much widespread than the readers of "nationalistic" newspapers imagine. The country as a whole is sick of fighting. All it wants is sober, courageous leadership.

But the condition of such a development is that Congress should be allowed to meet and be allowed to take its decision. The Moderate elements should be encouraged to wrest from extremist hands leadership of an organisation which is inherently legitimate and necessary. At the same time, the whole world may be told that if the opportunity thus granted is abused and Congress persists in the path of revolution, responsibility for everything that follows will rest on its shoulders.

The Congress should be permitted to meet.

Government Securities To Remain Steady

BAZAR EXPECTATIONS OF NEW LOAN

No Definite Price Tendency For Shares

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee and Sons have issued the following report dated Bombay April 15th:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

During the fortnight under review there was a tendency noted previously of movements in price of 3½ per cent Paper independently of the other issues. The market in general was fairly steady and there was improvement of half to one rupee in all the short dated loans. In particular 6½ p. c. development loan was transacted at 1-04 and 5 per cent tay free 1945-55 at 99 with buyers unsatisfied. There was good business in 1939-44 between 91 and 91-4 and 4 per cent 1960-70 was in demand at 68. 6½ per cent Improvement Trust 1937 was done at 97. 3½ per cents were merely fluctuating, between the limits of Rs. 6/-5 and 61-8. The market on the whole is likely to keep up until the announcement of the terms of the new loan for the purposes of conversion of the 6 per cent 1932 loan of Rs. 14,63,39,800 maturing 1st October. The general expectation in the Bazaar is that it will be on the basis of 6 to 6½ per cent taxable.

The following are the sterling quotations:—3½ per cent 1931 £65-10 (67); 4! per cent 1958-68 £90-5 (90); 4½ per cent 1950-55 £91-5 (91); 5½ per cent 1936-38 £101); (101; 6 per per 1932-33 £10010 (100-15). The figures in brackets are the quotations as of 1st April.

According to the statement of the Imperial Bank of India dated 8th of April 1932, Government Ways and Means Advances have been reduced further from Rs. 11½ crores to Rs. 10 crores. The Imperial Bank has also reduced its borrowings against trade bills to Rs. 3.5 crores. Government have returned nearly 4 crores of Securities which they have taken from the Bank for purposes of emergency currency. The Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent but it is expected that it might be reduced to 5 per cent in due cours.

During the last two weeks Government have rejected all sterling tenders even though the amount called for have been reduced to £500,000. There has been a heavy rush for Treasury Bills, the excess of sales over maturities being Rs. 3½ crores. This is due to the possibility that the sales will be suspended from next month.

Call money has been tight all through the fortnight being 4½ per cent.

TEXTILE SHARES.

The Share Market was closed on the 7th, 8th and 9th on account of settlement. But during the 1st week of the fortnight there was only one business day and in the second week there were three in spite of the Bank Holidays. The market was generally featureless and there is nothing to report in particular. There was scattered buying and selling in various scrips but there was no definite tendency either way. Quotations fluctuated within narrow limits. Bombay Dyeing was quoted at 635 xd. and after improving to 640 closed at 638-12. Fazulbhoys were quoted between 291-4 and 300; Century between 198-2 and 203-12; Nagpur and Swadesh were quoted at 253-12 and 195. The price of raw materials is now improving again and this might strengthen the market.

TATA STEELS.

Steel Shares remained rather steady during the fortnight and towards the close, due to speculative activities there was some improvement in prices Second Preferences rose from 42-8 to 43-8, First Preferences 112-8 and Ordinaries from 21-12 to 24-4.

POWER SHARES.

The ordinary issues of the Power Group were again in good request and there was considerable activity in Tata Power and Andhra Valley in particular and sellers were rather scarce. Tata Power was done between 475 and 495 and Andhra Valley changed hands between 790 and 800 (xd. Rs. 20) and Hydros were done at 117-3 (xd. Rs. 3). The market is likely to appreciate still further, gradually taking into account the steady improvement in the revenues of these companies.

CEMENT SHARES.

There was little interest in this Group and quotations were more or less nominal, few transactions being recorded. Shahabads were quoted at 195, Katni Ord. at 149-6, Katni Def. at 577-8, Bundi at 14-10, Punjab Ord. at 7-10, and United at 56.

BANK SHARES.

Speculative activity in these shares seems to have spent itself and very little business was done. Prices remain unchanged and the Imperial fully paids were quoted at 992-8 and Contributories at 241-4, Barodas at 69, India at 83-8, and Central at 14-14.

OTHER UTILITY COMPANIES.

Poona Electric was in demand at 145 (xd. Rs. 9). Ahmedabadat 112½ (xd. Rs. 7), Surat at 108 xd. and Karachi at 145. Bombay Telephone was transacted at 48 xd. Tramways changed hands as high as Rs. 111-14 (cum dividend Rs. 5½). All tnese shares appear in the eyes of investors as good ones and they are likely to be quoted on the basis of 5½ to 6 per cent tax free basis.

CASH TRANSACTIONS:—Textile:—Dawn 500, (c. d. Rs. 30) Nagpur Model 72-8, New City 65, Sholapur 157/13, Gokak 105 xd., Khatan 81-4, Framji Petit 102-8, Nagpur Prefs. 430. Railways:—Tapti Valley 582-8, Electrics.—Ahmedabad 112-8, Bombay Telephone Ord. 48-4, Hydro Prefs. 100-10 xd. Telephone Deb 50 Hydro. Deb. 105, Andhra Deb. 106-12. Insurance:—Oriental Life 1460, Empire 155 New [illegible] can 5-2, [illegible] Prefd. 577-8, Katni [illegible] Prefs. 103, Katni 2nd 106. Press:—New Moffusil 231—4, Harvey 826-4. Other Transactions:—Tata Construction 37-8, Scindia 7-14, Central I. Mining 1-8, B. B. Petroleum 2-12, Belapur 86-12 to 85, Burma New 112-8, Tata Oil 16-4 Tata 1st Prefs. 111-4, Port Canning 505.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. CO., LD.

Showed a provt of Rs. 24,84,917 (including Rs. 2,02,079 the balance being carried forward) as compared with Rs. 5,12,577 in 1930. Out of which a sum of Rs. 20,04,647 is set aside for Machinery Depreciation Fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,80,270. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been transferred from the Equalisation of Dividend account Equalisation of Dividend account against one 6,27,450 in the preceding year. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share is paid, the same as last year. A sum of Rs. 2,820 is being carried forward.

	Lakhs.
Capital	82.74
Funds	3,02.63
Unclaim dividends	.07
Other Liabilities	33.79
Prokt & Loss a/c.	4.80
	4,04.03
	Lakhs.
Blork Account	2,96.25
Stock-in-Trade	32.58
Outstandings	4.21
Investments	66.02
The market value of the Securities on 31-12-1931 was Rs. 59,72,745.	
Cash & Other Balances	4.97
	4,04.03

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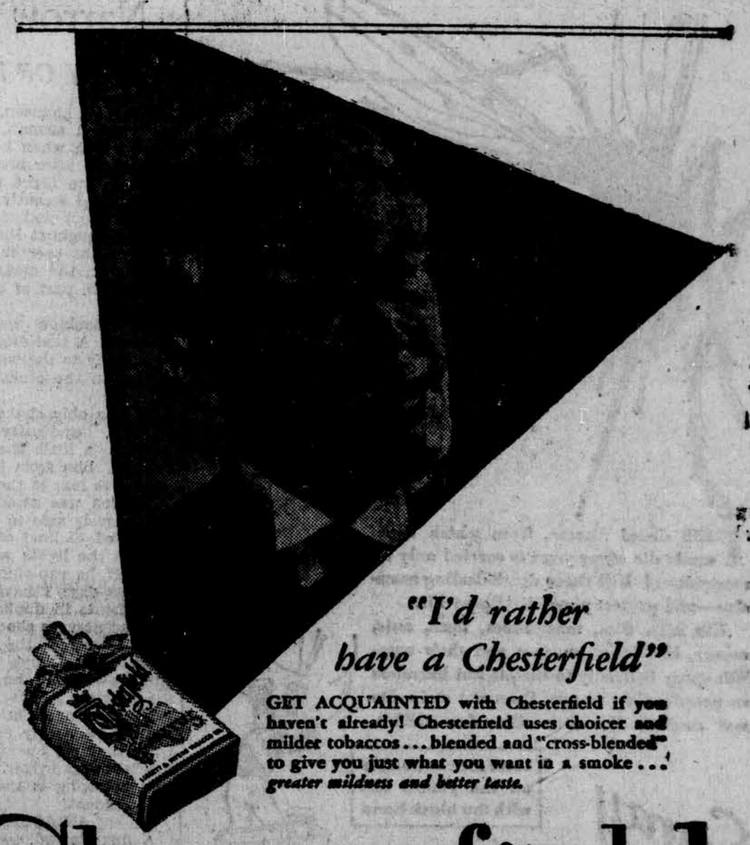
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MADE IN U. S. A.

PUT "501" ON YOUR SHOPPING LIST!

NEXT time you go shopping, bring back a few cubes, bars or tablets of 501 Soap. You will find that for all household purposes it will wash better than any soap you have previously used. It loosens dirt quickly and easily, making light work of the heaviest tasks.
501 Soap is more economical than the usual household soaps, for besides being extremely inexpensive, it lasts longer.
Made from pure vegetable oils, 501 Soap is entirely Swadeshi. It contains no animal fats or harmful chemicals.

501 Soap washes clothes and other cotton goods in double quick time—very gently but thoroughly

501 Soap is far less expensive than any imported washing soaps, yet is unsurpassed in quality

Cupboards, shelves, tiles and woodwork keep spotlessly clean when washed with 501 Soap

Many people use 501 Soap for the face and hands
TOMCO
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BOMBAY
501 SOAP
India's finest washing soap for all purposes

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E.I.C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE:—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:—
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PRICE Rs. 2
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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Prices Steady On Commission Houses Buying

CREDIT EXPANSION TO IMPROVE PRICES

Showers Over Texas And Oklahoma

Cotton prices on the New York Cotton Exchange again declined 7 points on long liquidation on Saturday, but buying by commission houses steadied prices. The new policy of the Federal Reserve Bank to expand credit gradually is believed to harden commodity prices and cotton is no exception.

The improvement in the technical situation brought about by heavy long liquidation, is mainly responsible for the steady rise in cotton prices witnessed last week. Offerings from the South are small and the interior movement is light.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying influenced by weakness of Wall-street and long liquidation. At the close there was some buying by commission houses which saved the market from a further fall. Prices opened at a rise of 1 to 2 points and the opening level was the highest for the day. There was a steady flow of selling order which continued throughout the small session of two hours and prices declined 9 points. But buying by commission houses had a steadying effect at the close and the session ended at a net decline of 7 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 6.20c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 10 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 6.13c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quits and featureless as t decline of 3 pts. There as utter absence of outside business and the market closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 4.96d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 to 4 points with May 5.44 and July 5.25.

Egyptian cotton futures were easy and closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Exchange remained closed on Saturday.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW

Last week's break in prices has been followed by rallies during the week, reflecting an improved technical position and also the failure of the declines to bring out increased spot offerings from the South. The Federal Reserve Bank's easy credit policy tended to restrict selling, while some buying developed on the strength of the wheat market. At the same time the uncertainty regarding developments in Washington on taxation and Farm relief, together with the absence of more decided signs of general improvement in business has checked buying. More progress is reported with the crop preparations and planting in the early sections. Ideas remain unchanged regarding acreage, which may depend more than usually on the weather and the trend of prices in the next six weeks. Southern advices report only a small amount of spot offerings from the interior, with the basis generally steady.

LONG TERM MORATORIUM

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

Liquidation of May New York coupled with unsettled conditions in the Far East caused a further decline. Some showers are reported in Texas but the rainfall is reported to be insufficient for germination.

Business conditions still continue very unsettled in America due to domestic politics. President Hoover has now filed his certificate of candidacy but the prospects of his re-election do not appear very bright unless there is a complete change in the present foreign policy. Should chances favour Governor Roosevelt it is believed with the present balance of democrats votes in the Senate he will be able to carry through many of the world's impending thorny problems and thereby give a rejuvenation to the world's economic conditions.

The forth-coming conferences will reveal President Hoover's policy and a long term moratorium is now being hinted at.

However, more will be known next month as to the prospects of Presidential candidates and it may be that when this occurs there will be more confidence in trade circles. The British Premier's visit this week to Geneva is favourably viewed in respect of the Central European States pressing economic conditions.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 6.21 +02 lowest 6.12 —07.

N. Y. July Highest 6.39 (opening) lowest 6.30 (11-58 a.m.)

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Broadly we prefer purchases in Liverpool to New York. Think rate of exchange sufficiently high and likely to be working lower but advisability of purchases generally depends upon prospects next crop."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"No Improvement American conditions; now definitely trying bank inflation through large purchase bonds; this will work only slowly but should tend stop commodity declines, but world-wide inflation necessary to raise general commodity level. There is nothing optimistic in general situation."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. New York cables, showers Texas Oklahoma. Forecast unsettled.

New York. Federal Reserve Bank policy is expected result gradual credit expansion and advance commodities.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	£99 5 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	57 5 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 11 3
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference	0 5 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	72 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 3 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 12 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 6 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 15 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	103 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 15 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 1 0
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p.c. Debs.	81 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 0 3
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord	1 9 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb.	61 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	101 10 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	101 10 0
Brazilian 5 p.c. Funding Loan (1914)	61 0 0
Cables & Wireless 7½ p.c. Ord. A. Stock	15 0 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	$16.75
French 6 p.c. Rentes 1918 London Issue	24 10 0
San Paule Coffee 7½ p.c. (1926)	53 0 0

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

(Ex-Godown. Bombay.)

Bombay, April 18.

Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 469 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut oil per case of 34 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil per case of 34 lbs. Rs. 19-8 per case of 34 lbs.

Coccanut Cake Ready Rs. 85 per ton.

WORKING OF COMPANIES

Names of Company.	Net Dividend. per share. Rs. as. ps.	Payable.
Bombay Elec. S. Tram Co. Ld. ...	4 8 0	23-4-1932
Dawn Mills Co., Ltd.	30 0 0	18-4-1932
Phoenix Mills Limited	15 0 0	18-4-1932
Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.	0 12 0	12-4-1932
Indo Burma Petroleum Co. ...	3 8 0	15-4-1932
Oriental Government S. Life Ass ...	75 0 0	21-4-1932
Indian Cement Co. Ld.	15 0 0	.....
Empire of India Life Ass. Co. ...	10 + 52	18-4-1932
Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. ...	75 0 0	.....
Okha Cement Co., ...	5 0 0	25-4-1932
Alcock, Ashdown & Co. Ltd. ...	.....	.....
Shahabad Cement Co., Ld.	.....	.....
Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and P. Works	5 0 0	10-5-1932
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	6 0 0	12-5-1932
Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd. ...	8 0 0	4-5-1932
Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd. ...	.....	.....
Standard Mills Co., Ltd.	.....	3-5-1932
Sassoon & A. Silk Mill Co. Ltd ...	.....	10-5-1932

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, April 15. (in thousands).

	Season to date.	This week.	Corresponding. Season 1930-31	Week. 1931.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	13,771	32	12,313	55 Bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,365	10	3,985	63 ,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	7,226	129	5,898	94 ,,
Of which to Japan	2,047	18	995	31 ,,
Of which to China	931	23	288	3 ,,
Of which to G.B.	1,043	21	984	27 ,,
Of which to Germany	1,332	20	1,497	10 ,,
Stock at New York	——	206	——	228 ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	4,191	——	3,584 ,,
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	——	1,780	——	1,214 ,,
World's Visible Supply .	——	10,483	——	9,759 ,,
Of which to American Cotton	——	8,570	——	7,157 ,,
Forwarded to world's mill (excluding linters)	10,400	197	8,244	174 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	9,246	65	8,485	63 ,,

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(In 1000's.)

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1930 31
Total in Sight (Excluding linters) ..	13771	32	12313
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (Excluding linters) ..	4365	10	3985
Exports from U. S. Ports ..	7226	129	5898
Of which to Japan ..	2047	18	995
Of which to China ..	931	23	288
Of which to Great Britain ..	1043	21	984
Of which to Germany ..	1332	20	1497
Stock at New York ..	—	206	—
Stock at U. S. Ports ..	—	4191	—
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns ..	—	1780	—
World's visible supply ..	—	10483	—
Of which American Cotton ..	—	8570	—
Forwarded to world's Mill (excluding linters) ..	10400	197	8244
Receipts at U. S. Ports ..	9246	65	8485

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON S TATISTICS

Liverpool, April 15.

Total forwarded ..	1837	57	1435
East Indian forwarded ..	139	2	175
Total Stock ..	—	869	—
East Indian Stock ..	—	32	—

WINGLESS PLANE

"FLYING BULLETS" OF FANTASTIC SPPED.

CHEAPER AND SAFER MACHINE

An airplane without wings has been made and flown in England by Senor Juan de la Cierva, who is famous for his windmill airplanes.

It soars with a run that is negligible, and achieves greater speeds because of its small air resistance. It brings cheaper and safer flying for everybody.

Senor Cierva has his wingless airplane at the Hamble Air Club, of which he is a member. His flight is the first in history of a heavier-than-air machine without wings.

His experiments are being made in secrecy. Some weeks ago a few members of the Hamble Club saw in the middle of the landing ground an object unlike anything they had ever met before.

It had no wings. Above it was a windmill propeller. In the cockpit sat Cierva.

They rubbed their eyes, these experienced flying men; then they laughed.

The object took a short run forward and leapt into the air. It promptly came down again.

The other day the members had something to stare at. They saw Cierva's "object" hundreds of feet above them, circling and manoeuvring as though it had been fling for years. It made a perfect landing.

Now Cierva has quietly run his "object" into its shed and left without a word for a short Easter holiday in Spain.

Cierva is keeping absolute secrecy about his airplane and his experiments.

But the few flying experts who have seen the wingless machine already are talking of flying bullets travelling at fantastic speeds with passengers and freight.

Futurist Cierva's new machine looks: it 'is' futurist, for it has all the advantages airmen have dreamed of for their ideal machine.

It is small enough to go into a motorcar garage. it has a lifting power with which no ordinary machine can compete—so that it can take off from a back garden or roof—it has such little air resistance that it can shoot through the air like bullet, and it can descend safely and gently like a parachute.

And it is cheap!

76 HOURS IN THE AIR

World's Record Broken

PARIS, (By Mail.)

A new world air record for the closed circuit has been set up by the French airmen, Bossautrot and Rossi, who landed at Oran, Algiers, after having flown for 76 hours and 43 minutes. They covered a distance of 6,582 miles, 150 miles more than the previous record, made by Doret and Le Bris in 1931, and which then was considered the best that would be possible for many years.

The closed circuit record is one of the most difficult tests of endurance known in aviation, for, although the machine has two pilots, neither can take complete rest, but must be prepared to take over control from his companion at any moment.

Bombay Cotto

SHARP DECLINE

BOMBAY, April 18.

The local market was expected to open at Rs. 192|8 for Broach A|M delivery, but it opened at 3 p.m. owing to a Jain Holiday, with a weak tone at Rs. 191.

There was marked absence of buyers and under nervous liquidation prices declined to Rs. 188|8.

Broach A|M delivery opened at Rs. 179|8 and declined to Rs 178|4.

The weakness of the local market is due to easier Liverpool opening advices. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points and it opened at a decline of 4 points and 10.15 it was 7 points under last closing

Later on the market remained dull and closed at 5-30 p.m. at about the lowest level as under:—

Broach	177/8
Broach J/A.	186/8
Bengal July	155/8

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, (Monday.) 4-30 p.m.

The local market remained easy with no demand—Scattered long liquidation continues and rates are as under:—

Broach A|M	 178
Broach J|A	 187
Bengal July	 154

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka, April 18.

April	..... 127.50—1.20
July	..... 132.30—0.70
October	..... 133.90—0.80

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 18.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A|M.	900	4,400

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 18.

	Sup. F.	F.G.	Gd.
M.G. Bengal U.P.	171	167	163 159
M.G. Rajputana			
M.G. Punjab	169	165	161 157
„ Oomra No. 3	181	177	173
„ „ No. 1	193	189	185
„ „ No. 2	186	182	178
„ Broach No. 2	194	191	187 183
„ Punjab-American	206	203	199 195
„ Surat	241	238	234 230

READY COTTON SALES.

BOMBAY, April 18.

100 Viram Ladha Miyagaon 187
122 Currimbhai Wadhvan 6 on
100 Do. Bagalkot 20 on
200 Motiram Vaghji Veraval 157
200 Do. Limbdi 4 on
100 Do. Derol 180
74 Do. Veraval 157
100 Prelad Mill Chitorgarh 165

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18.

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal F.G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	155
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	190
Nagpur Savner Fine	190
Yeotmal Fine	185
Arvi Fine	185
Ellichpur Fine	180
Amraoti Fine	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	175
Mulkapur Fine	172
Khandesh Fine	172
Muthia F.G.	165
Jaina Saiu F.G.	172
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	170|75
Ujjain Shujalpur F. G.	177|82
Broach F.G.	190
Punjab American	200|05
Punjab American mix	185|90

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 18.

Khandesh	681	bales
Central India	287	,,
Barsi-Nugger	230	,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	167	,,
Berar	621	,,
Central Provinces	327	,,
Dhollera	920	,,
Rajputana	384	,,
Sind-Punjab	202	,,
Broach	6,947	,,
Compta-Dharwar	462	,,
Westerns-Northerns	57	,,
Americans	81	,,
Egyptians	336	,,
East Africans	4,578	,,
Cotton	16,830	,,
Wheat	3,061	cwts.
Linseed	3,685	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	1,593	,,
Poppyseeds	95	,,
Groundnuts	5,667	,,
Castorseeds	5,974	,,
Rice	33,213	,,
Myrabollams	3,274	,,
Cottonseeds	6,046	,,
Gram	718	,,
Jowar	5,370	,,
Bajree	1,502	,,
Coal	4,278	tons.

THE SPECIALIST IN THE MORTAL DISEASE LIKE PNEUMONIA. CHOLERA, SPRUE AND CONSUMPTION.

Vaidyaraj Ramanikarai J. Dave

Arrived in Bombay. He is curing Old and Chronic diseases, and is offering free consultation and pulse examination. He will point out sure remedies for Sprue, Consumption, Old Asthma, Piles, Dropsy Female Diseases, Diabetes, Paralysis and all sorts of Physical Weakness. Mofussil Patients can consult through correspondence.

Consultation Time from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

at THE DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.

No. 389-D. Opposite Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

SILVER MARKET

BOMBAY, April 18.

The local silver market is closed to-day on account of Jain Holiday. Shanghai T. T. on London closed at 1-7 13/16 and Chaitra delivery is expected to be Rs. 53-12 against expected opening at Rs. 54-4.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 18.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	This year.
Khandesh	681	95437
Central India	287	111,156
Barsi and Nagar	230	71,272
Hyderabad-Gaorani	167	19,463
Berar	621	199,727
Central Provinces	327	65,220
Total Oomras	2,313	562,280
Dholera	920	148,872
N.-W. Provinces		26,529
Rajputana	384	47,775
Sind-Punjab	202	133,756
Broach	6,947	123,761
Coompta & Dharwar	462	16,022
Westerns-Northerns	57	14,934
Coconada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,013
Persian		1,905
American	81	113 511
Egyptian and African	5,464	143,161
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		299
Total	16,830	1,334,821

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 18.

1st Sept. to 14th April

In full-pressed Bales	16-4-32	This year.
Europe	238	100,188
Japan & China	1,250	544,652
Coast Ports		26,023
Up-country by Rail		126,263
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		3,280
Total	1,488	800,09

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 18.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 16-4-32	9252000	8487000
Receipts Yesterday 16-4-32	6000	2000
Exports to date 16-4-32	7232000	5910000
Stocks at Ports 15-4-32	4191000	3584000
Stock Interior Towns 15-4-32	1780000	1214000
Stock Liverpool 15-4-32	866000	1127000
Visible Supply 15-4-32	8570000	7157000
Quantity in Sight 15-4-32	13771000	12313000
Quantity out of Sight 15-4-32	10400000	8244000

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5 31/32.
B. C. Rate D. D. 1/6.
LONDON:—
Bank's Selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 April.
Bank's Selling D. D. 1/6.
Bank's Selling T. T. 1/5 15/16 to 15th May.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16.
Bank's Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32.
Bank's Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Bank's Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 May.
Bank's Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 June.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 356.
Bank's Selling T. T. 355.
Bank's Buying T. T. 352.
PARIS:—
Bank's Selling D. D. 710.
Bank's Buying D. D. 735.
AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's Selling D. D. 69 1/2.
JAPAN:—
Bank's Selling T. T. 119.
Bank's Buying 60 Days 113.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's Selling D. D. 85 7/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's Selling D. D. 112 3/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's Selling D. D. 154 5/8.
JAVA:—
Bank's Selling D. D. 69 7/8.

CROSS RATES.

New York/London 3.77 1/2 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/8 18th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 16th inst.
London/Paris 95.55 16th inst.
London/Belgium 27.00 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.25 16th inst.
London/Italy 73.25 16th inst.
London/Berlin 15.85 16th inst.
London/Holland 9.31 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold £5/9/9 15th inst.
Gold £5/9/9 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 11/16 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 3/4 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 1/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/4 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 5/8 16th inst.

DISCOUNT AND LOANS.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 7/32 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. not quoted 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 7/16 15th inst.
Londin Discounts 6 Mos. not quoted 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Maney:—Call 4 1/2 per cent 3 Mos. 4 per cent 6 Mos. 4 per cen.
Tone:—Steady.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' ACTIVITIES

Association Celebrates Silver Jubilee

BOMBAY, Monday.

The silver jubilee celebrations of the Primary Teachers' Association, Bombay, commenced in the afternoon of Sunday, in the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, with Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye in the chair.

Mr. T. P. Thorat, as President of the Teachers' Association, opened the proceedings, welcoming the audience and touching upon some of the salient activities undertaken by the Association since its formation, especially those that had received the blessings of Rao Bahadur Padhye, when he was Secretary of the Municipal Schools' Committee for a number of years, now about a decade ago.

The President dwelt on the various features of educational progress made by the City during the last 25 years and wound up with suggestions as to how to make the progress of democracy,—the range of the day in the nation—much more rapid than it has hitherto been.

Songs composed for the occasion were sung including a "takli-song", followed by a musical drill and a "patriotic dialogue.

The meeting then broke up, and the audience adjourned to the next building where an exhibition was held of a variety of workers of art executed, some by students and others by teachers themselves.

Explosion During Manufacture

DACCA, April 13.

A youth aged 22 came to Mitford Hospital with serious injuries to his hands, believed to have been caused by an explosion while preparing explosives. He got himself admitted under a false name and address. Police inquiry shows that the youths name is Kshitish Chandra Mukherjee, residing in the Shrampur quarter of the city.

The injured man is lying in a precarious condition following the amputation of his left palm and two fingers of the right hand.—A.P.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1932

From Chief Commissioner To Governor

SIR RALPH GRIFFITHS' NEW ROLE

INSTALLATION CEREMONY AT MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES

PESHAWAR, April 18.

Quiet pomp and pageantry marked the first public ceremony connected with the inauguration of the Frontier reforms this morning when the Chief Commissioner, Sir Ralph Griffith, who has spent practically his whole service on the Frontier District, was installed the first Governor.

An imposing function was held at Victoria Memorial Hall, generally used as a museum of antiquities mostly of the Buddhist era, of oil paintings of the Governors of Peshawar in the Sikh regime including General Hari Singh Nawla (whose tomb lies in Jamrud Fort) General Avttabile, the French Governor from 1838-42, Dost Mohamed Khan, Amir of Kabul provided a splendid historical back-ground.

Women were in the galleries and 200 British civil and military officers of Peshawar were seated in the Hall, besides hundreds of Khans and Maliks (tribal chiefs) in their flowing bears and picturesque Frontier Rurbar costumes, including the Mehtar of Chitral, an elected member of the local Council Sir Abdul Qayum, Sir Mahomed Akbar Khan, member of the Council of State, Sher Alikhan, grandson of a revenue collector of the Sikh regime.

VICEROY ON GOLDEN THRONE.

The Viceroy was in full dress and the Countess of Willingdon in yellow and they entered the Hall to a salute of guns and occupied the Golden Throne specially brought from Delhi.

Sir Evelyn Howell, Foreign Secretary, obtained Lord Willingdon's assent to proceed with the installation.

Sir Ralph Griffith then stood at the foot of the dais. The Governor-General administered the oaths of allegiance and office. Sir Ralph and Lady Griffith took their seats next to the throne, a salute of seventeen guns and the National Anthem ended the ceremony.—A.P.

PEACEFUL "ID" AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, April 18.

Bakr-Id celebrations passed off quite peacefully yesterday. Large contingents of police, mounted, armed and civil, under police officers and various magistrates kept patrolling all over the town and villages.—A. P.

PRECAUTION AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

Special police precautions were taken here and police guards posted wherever necessary on account of Bakr-Id. Nothing untoward occurred.—A. P.

CLASH AVERTED AT PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, April 17.

Bakr-id passed off peacefully at Peshawar. A procession of two cows for sacrifice was taken through the principal streets of the city by a few Mahomedans. It started from the Clock Tower and passed through Kotwali and Kissangani Bazaar and was proceeding towards the Hindu locality when Mr. Pir Bux, M.L.C., Rai Sahib Mehr Chand Khanna, M.L.C., and Mr. A. R. Nisar, an ex-Congressman, met the leaders of the procession and prevailed upon them to abandon their programme. This eased the tension which prevailed in a portion of the city.

Attempts to take out two more processions were also given up.—A.P.

PICKETING AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, April 18.

Congress volunteers again picketed foreign cloth merchant Umraolal Ramjilal resulting in the arrest of two. Even to-day police officers, men and magistrates are patrolling the town.—A. P.

BID FOR HIGHER RANSOM

Lindbergh Baby Thieves Increase Their Demand

LONDON, April 17.

New York.—Kidnappers of Col. Lindberg's baby have increased the price of ransom from 50,000 to 150,000 dollars and police and Federal agents are coming Boston and Cape Cod areas by land, sea and air.

It is also reported that when Lindbergh flew to Martha's Vineyard to keep a tryst with the kidnappers, he was accompanied by the Chief of the Revenue Intelligence Service.—Reuter.

COLLAPSE AT GRAVESIDE

Death Of Capt. Redmond

LONDON, April 17.

The death has occurred of two prominent Irish Nationalists. While attending the funeral of his friend (Mr. P. H. Hogan) at Waterford, Captain Redmond, son of the famous John Redmond, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, collapsed at graveside and died in a few minutes.

TTe other is Mr. Jeremiah Macveagh.—Reuter.

ARRESTED FOR ARMED ROBBERIES

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Of eleven persons arrested following a search by the special branch police, it is stated, in connection with the recent armed robberies in Beliaghata section of the city, three were let off after examination and eight taken in custody.—A.P.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Tense moment for Manavadars in the Aga Khan Hockey tournament on Saturday.

BURMA SEPARATION

R. T. C. Proposal Rejected

RANGOON, April 17.

Among others the following resolutions were passed at the annual conference of the U Su General Council of Burmese Associatons, held at Lewe:—

The conference representing all parts of Burma records that the people of Burma are utterly dissatisfied with the constitution for a separated Burma as announced by the Prime Minister in his final statement at the Burma Round Table Conference, and hereby unhesitatingly rejects it.

This conference though unwilling to coerce the boycotters, urges the G.C.B.A. to take all necessary steps to prevent the separation of Burma from India.

This conference condemns the present system of administration and exploitation of the masses by capitalists as being responsible for the present depression from which the country is suffering now.—A. P.

All-India Hindu Youths Conference

KARACHI, April 14.

Mr. Tirathram Talwar, General Secretary, All-India Hindu Youths Conference, Karachi, which is to be held on May 7 and 8 writes:—

All Hindu institutions throughout the country are requested to send their delegates in large numbers to the All-India Hindu Youths Conference. Elaborate arrangements are being made and a special Pandal is being constructed in Rambagh Park where about 4,000 persons could sit.

The names of prominent delegates expected: Dr. B. S. Moonje, Nagpur; Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda, M.L.A. Ajmer; Dewan Naval Rai M.L.A., Sjt. N. C. Kelkar, Poona; Shri Mahanthamamdasji Sadhubela Sukkur; Prof. Dewanchandji Sharma M.A. Lahore; Prof. Devinder Kamal M.A. Delhi; R. S. Dewanchand, Advocate, Peshawar; Mahasha Indra Parkash Lahore; Mr. Dharmvir M. A.; Mr. Atoshchandra Lehri, Secretary Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha; Mr. Dharmout Alwar; M. G. D. Savarkar, Bombay and Bhai Parmanand (president-elect) —A. P.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Bombay, Monday.

Nine volunteers, who were put before Mr. N. D. Khandalawala, 3rd Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on charges under the Ordinances for taking part in Congress activities, were sentenced to six months each and fines varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

"ACHIEVE UNITY AND SUPPORT BRITISH RULE"

Retired Civilian's Advice To Muslims

LONDON, April 17.

Need for the unity of Muslim India was the subject of an address by Sir Louis Stuart, ex-Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Oudh, on the occasion of the celebration of Id-ul-Azha in the London mosque, Putney.

He said that he did not presume to advise on religious unity, but Islam had its own law, philosophy and culture and unity was lacking when questions arose affecting this side of the great Islamic organism.

Sir Louis Stuart expressed the opinion that unity could be achieved if Moslems, eschewing leaders who desired their own ends, "chose the best men and trusted them." Having achieved unity Moslems should support British rule since they would be unable to stand alone and must co-operate with non-Moslems.

He urged the desirability of Moslems looking to the British for this purpose, reminding that Islam and Christianity held many principles in common and that the British people respected the Moslems' religious belief and appreciated their culture and sought their friendship.—Reuter.

FREEDOM OF INDIA

What Sikhs Stand For

AMRITSAR, Apr. 17.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Sikh League was held this afternoon in the office of . Shiromani Akali Dal, Sardar Jowahar Singh Burj presiding. A resolution was passed emphasising that the League stands for the freedom of India, and condemning the present political repression through emergency ordinances as being against the fundamental rights of citizenship. "The league expects every Sikh to do his utmost to further swadeshi."

It was resolved to hold the annual session of the Central Sikh League at Lahore on June 8 and 9.—A. P.

BLACKETT TO STAND FOR COMMONS

LONDON, April 17.

There was a further surprise at Marylebone last night when it was announced that Sir Basil Blackett has accepted the invitation of an influential body of voters to contest the division as a Conservative in support of the National Government. A strong body of Sir Basil's supporters have resigned from the Constitutional Union, which has adopted Captain Cunningham-Reid, and have formed their own organisation.—Reuter.

FORD TRUCK DEMONSTRATION

Proof of the capabilities of the Ford Truck was demonstrated on Thursday evening over the deeply cut and rocky surface at Worli near the Pumping Station, by Mr. M. G. Dover, Sales Manager of The Ford Motor Company of India, Ltd.

All tests were exaggerated, that is, purposely made more severe than actual usage in the hands of motorists.

For instance, the Truck which had already done 18,000 miles of demonstration work in various parts of India, was taken down a steep declivity, over mounds and uneven ground, along deep ruts, into awful looking holes, and up dangerous gradients. Despite the punishment of these tortorous ramblings, there was no failure. The Truck took the hill with ease and the brakes acted with precision down the hill, stopping every 2 feet, and proved beyond doubt its adaptability for any kind of work.

One outstanding feature which arrested considerable attention was the 3-point suspension. The demonstration proved that the Ford Truck has plenty of power in reserve and no one item on the programme taxed its capabilities.

The final test—all four wheels of the Truck leaving the ground for a considerable distance—proved the efficiency of Ford Spring suspension.

GUJARAT SABHA

Rs. 33,000 Forfeited

AHMEDABAD, Apr. 17.

Under an order passed by the Bombay Government the sum of Rs. 33,000 belonging to Gujarat Sabha and deposited in the Bank of India has been declared forfeited on the ground that the sum is being utilised in furtherance of the programme of the Gujarat Congress Committee.—A. P.

High Court's Powers In Ordinance Cases

SHOLAPUR PLEADER'S APPEAL

COUNSEL URGES NEED FOR CHECK ON SPECIAL MAGISTRATES

BOMBAY, Monday.

That the High Court has jurisdiction over the special courts appointed under the Ordinance and that these powers should be exercised in checking the tendency among magistrates to impose heavy fines;

This was the argument urged by counsel in an appeal which came up for admission before Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield at the Bombay High Court, to-day.

The application raised points of far-reaching consequence, such as whether only a special magistrate could try offences created by the Ordinance and whether the High Court had power to interfere in such cases.

The appellant was Ramchandra Ganesh Khadkikar, a pleader of 15 years' standing of Sholapur. He was arrested and detained under Section 3 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1932 from January 6 to January 18.

On his release a notice under Section 4 was served on him and was to report himself to the police at 8 a.m. 12 noon and 8 p.m. every day.

He observed those conditions upto January 25 but failed to report himself at 12 noon on the latter date. He was therefore arrested and charged under Section 21 of the Ordinance for failing to report himself to the police.

1919 ACT.

Mr. S. B. Kale, first class magistrate of Sholapur, who tried him, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500. This sentence was confirmed in appeal by the sessions judge of Sholapur.

The petitioner challenged the conviction on the ground that under Section 72 of the Government of India Act it was the Governor-General alone who could make and promulgate an ordinance for the peace and good government of British India. He could not delegate his powers to the local Government in any way.

The ordinances were, moreover, not properly applicable to the Bombay Presidency and had not the force law.

Section 51 and 59 of Ordinance No. 2 were "ultra vires" and the powers of the High Court as the highest court could not be taken away by the ordinance.

INHERENT RIGHT.

The petitioner further submitted at the powers of the High Court under its inherent and established jurisdiction and also under the Letters Patent could not be taken away by the Governor-General.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. G. B. Chitale argued the application.

Mr. Justice Baker raised a question whether offences created by the ordinances were triable by courts other than those appointed under the ordnances.

MAGISTRATE'S ROLE.

Mr. Thakore said that there was nothing in the records to indicate that the first class magistrate was acting in his capacity as a special magistrate. Besides it was not necessary that the trial of an offence created by the ordinance should be held by special courts only.

Mr. Justice Baker remarked that from Section 4 of the Ordinance it appeared that only special courts could deal with such offences and that the ordinary courts had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Thakore: If the ordinary courts had no jurisdiction then it is so much the worse for the prosecution.

RS. 20,000 FINE.

Continuing, Mr. Thakore advanced arguments in support of his contention that the ordinance did not oust the inherent powers of the High Court to supervise the work of the special courts. Section 51 of the ordinance did not effect the powers of the High Court and it could not do so under the Government of India Act.

"I may mention," added counsel, "that presumably encouraged by the orders of the Sessions Judge in this case the learned magistrate has been now going further. In a case decided by him which may come before your lordships the magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 20,000." The question therefore would have to be considered at length.

Apart from the question of the severity of the sentence if it was intended to take away the powers of the High Court, Section 51 of the Ordinance was ultra vires.

RULE GRANTED.

In conclusion Mr. Thakore submitted that since in certain cases the High Court could exercise its appellate jurisdiction over special courts, it followed that the High Court could also exercise its powers of superintendence, under Section 107 of the Government of India Act.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and granted a rule.

Rule was also granted in two other similar applications, one filed by B. V. Mahajan, another pleader of Sholapur, and A. G. Bhave, a pleader of Wai. Mr. Bhave was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 800. Mr. Mahajan was sentenced by a special court to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

THUNDERSTORM IN BENGAL

Showers In The Punjab

POONA, April 18.

The unsettled conditions in the Central Bay of Bengal are less marked to-day and a few falls of thunderstorm rain have occurred in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Assam. A few thundershowers have also occurred in the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.

The temperature is below normal in the East Punjab, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Darjeeling 1 inch: Dhubri Naya Dumka 3/4; Burdwan and Jalpaiguri 1/2; Jessore, Calcutta, Chalbasa, Mussooree 1/4; Dalhousie 1/2.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in the Punjab, Kumaon Hills and a few thundershowers may recur in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur.—A. P.

Dhulia Arrests

DHULIA, April 15.

The last day of the national week was celebrated at Dhulia. The 6th 'dictator' of West Khandesh and a volunteer took out the national flag procession and went about singing national slogans and advocating boycott of British goods. Both were arrested and taken to Chavdi.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Bldg., Old Custom House Rd.